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Americans Invade Palau and Morotai; Nancy Falls in Allied Push for Rhine; New Roosevelt-Churchill Talks Loom

Continuation of parleys hinted after leaders leave Quebec—Eden joins conferees.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Sept. 15 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill may continue their conference when the Quebec Quebec parley, now in its concluding phases, is completed, it was indicated here today.

The two principals are expected to leave Quebec tomorrow, though the war staff may continue the purely military part of the conference.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden flew into the Conference yesterday afternoon, and it has also been joined by Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who has been attending the Dumbarton Oaks conference on postwar security. The latter has been presenting Mr. Churchill with the background of the three-power Dumbarton Oaks parley, it is understood.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill will conclude their second Quebec conference tomorrow, but there were official indications today of further informal conversations before Mr. Churchill returns home.

The job of wiping out all future threat of German militarism and the industrial network that feeds its aggressions became a paramount topic for discussion today as British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden joined the Roosevelt-Churchill war talks.

The fact that Allied troops are fighting on German soil can be reported as a governing reason for the 3,300-mile air trip that brought Mr. Eden hurrying here last night. His presence appears centered on the German political sweep-out once the Nazi armies have been crushed.

Whether United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull would follow Mr. Eden to Quebec was uncertain, Mr. Hull told Washington reporters he had no plans to come here.

Stress on Pracific

Retrospectively, there is a chasm between British and American governmental opinion on this subject, for cartels were broadly condoned in Europe before the war.

The stress here had been on the battle of the Pacific before the

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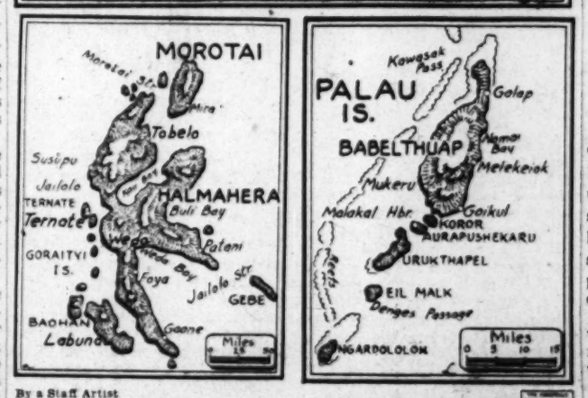

By a Staff Artist

Pincers Drive on Philippines

How Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces, which landed on the northernmost island of the Halmahera group, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's invaders, which have seized a beachhead in the Palau islands, are closing in on the Philippines. Closeups of the invaded areas are shown below, with the Halmaheras on the left and Palau on the right.

American First Army spearhead is six miles inside Siegfried Line—Russians shell Warsaw from captured Praga—Finns and Nazis clash.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Admiral Nimitz's forces have landed in the Palau Islands.

General MacArthur's troops are invading Morotai in the Halmahera island group.

General Patton's Third Army has captured Nancy.

An American First Army spearhead is six miles inside the Siegfried Line near Prüm, east of Luxemburg.

Another First Army column has surrounded Aachen.

Another has taken Maastricht in the Holland appendix.

Still another shock force has made a 10-mile advance into the Siegfried Line northwest of Trier.

In spite of Allied progress, German resistance is increasing.

The Red Army has captured Praga and is shelling Warsaw across the Vistula. One dispatch says some Russian units already may be in Warsaw.

German forces are fighting the Finns on Hogland Island, 110 miles west of Leningrad, in the Gulf of Finland.

A Nazi bridgehead has been established on the island, but the Finns say most of the attacks have been repelled and nine German ships have been sunk or fired. The outbreak of hostilities between the erstwhile allies has come on the final day for clearance of Nazi forces from Finland under the terms of the preliminary Finnish-Russian armistice.

Continued progress is being made by the Russians in a drive across the Narew that has carried them to within 15 miles of East Prussia.

Soviet gains also are reported in Transylvania, in Yugoslavia, and on the Czechoslovak border.

And in Western Asia, Chinese troops in North Burma and Yunnan Province finally have established contact to open direct land communications between India and China.

The landings in the Palau and Halmahera Islands are of the utmost significance. They represent the last steps prior to a two-way assault on the Philippines themselves. Palau is 600 miles east of Mindanao, in the Philippines, while Morotai is 300 miles from Mindanao.

Few details are known as yet of either operation, but apparently little or no resistance is being encountered on Morotai. Japan's ability to hamper the landings appears to have been greatly impaired, if not nullified, by the great aerial battles over the Philippines, which in four days wiped out 501 enemy planes and 173 surface craft.

General MacArthur told his men in a beachhead talk on Morotai, "You now dominate the last stronghold which barred you from the Philippines. . . . Our campaign is entering upon its decisive stage."

Meanwhile, the news from France indicates that American forces are now encountering the main outer wall of the Siegfried defenses. German resistance is stronger and more determined than it has been, but the enemy appears to be hopelessly outmanned and outgunned everywhere. American forces are proceeding methodically, relying mainly on half-track field weapons and .155 millimeter guns to blast their way through strong points.

There are three major zones of penetration along a 90-mile stretch of Reich territory, and this, roughly, is the picture:

Near Aachen: A nine-mile-wide swath has been cut into the German defenses from a mile south of Aachen to south of captured Roetgen. Present indications are the invaders intend to by-pass Aachen.

Near Prum: This penetration is six miles wide and eight miles deep, and has been hacked through pillboxes and tank traps. The immediate objective is Prüm, a Siegfried Line communications center.

Near Trier: A two-mile penetration has been made here. Germans in this area are resisting fiercely, but their pill-

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MacArthur Closes In On Philippines

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sept. 15—American infantry troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur seized beachheads in the Halmaheras at dawn today in an unspectacular but highly significant prelude to the promised invasion of the Philippines.

Picked for this latest advance, which put the Southwest Pacific forces some 300 miles beyond the western tip of New Guinea, was tiny Morotai—a typical jungle-covered island at the northern end dominating the main island of Halmahera.

There is believed to be only a handful of Japanese defenders in this section of the Halmaheras. Latest reports state that American forces are pushing steadily forward to an abandoned enemy airfield, encountering light resistance and suffering light losses.

Warships Blast Path

As in previous operations along the New Guinea Coast, the first hint the enemy had of the exact landing point was when American warships began the now familiar pulverizing of the intended beachhead.

Weeks before, Far Eastern Air Force bombers had systematically demolished airfields and other ground installations on the main island of Halmahera. So effective were these attacks that after two weeks the Japanese had withdrawn their aircraft westward and begun preparing for the invasion.

It now is obvious that the Japanese commander on Halmahera had expected an assault on the main island.

Defense Preparations

Elaborate defense preparations, including the construction of special barriers on air strips to prevent landing aircraft, were taken and a Japanese garrison estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 sat back to await D-Day.

On Morotai itself, there is therefore only a relative handful of enemy defenders congregated around an abandoned airfield.

It is significant that the first enemy discovered by the American attacking force was a barge loaded with 10 Japanese making a futile attempt to escape. They were picked up by an American destroyer and taken prisoners.

This first drive across the Equator by forces under General MacArthur follows the familiar

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Transit Strike Impends; 19 More Mine Seizures; French Fleet Sails Back

The World's Day—September 15, 1944

Massachusetts: 'Eastern' Transit Strike Looms

Granting of a bonus, smaller than originally agreed on between the company and the union, was approved today for 1,800 employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson approved a bonus formula for the transit industry worked out by the National War Labor Board. Employees of the company are taking a strike vote today, and it was reported among union officials that they were very likely to walk out anyway.

Awarding of new street-paving contracts to contractors who have not fulfilled guarantees in prior contracts with Boston was scored as "a violation of the public interest" by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today. [Page 2.]

Plenty of potatoes this winter is the forecast from Aroostook County, Maine, as the potato-harvesting period gets under way. Yield is expected to be 12,000,000 bushels less than last year, and prices may be high in spite of protests of growers, who say a mark-up is not necessary. [Page 3.]

Ten special agents with authority to make arrests and trained in crime investigation have been formed into a Currency Protection Branch by the New England Office of Price Administration, to fight the "black market." [Page 2.]

American soldiers fighting to capture German border town of Aachen are moving over territory well known to a former refugee, Arthur Camp of Brookline. A wool merchant in that industrial center of the Reich before he fled the Nazis, Mr. Camp saw construction crews build the Aachen anchor of the Siegfried Line. [Page 3.]

Washington: Seizure of 19 More Mines Ordered

Seizure of 19 strike-hampered bituminous coal mines in West Virginia and Kentucky was ordered by President Roosevelt, bringing to 64 the total number of soft-coal mines taken over by the Government since Aug. 31.

A bill to abolish the federal auto-use tax on June 30, 1945, was introduced in the House by Representative Goodwin (R) of Massachusetts.

Europe: Rebuilt French Fleet Returns to Toulon

The rebuilt French Fleet has returned to Toulon, the Mediterranean port where the French scuttled many of their battle craft two years ago rather than let them fall into German hands, a Rome dispatch said.

A unit of Ukrainians pressed into service by the German Army is said to have killed its Nazi officers and to have gone over to the Allied side, according to a report from the Allied Seventh Army in southern France.

Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has assured the Japanese people in a radiocast that "Germany will not capitulate." The Nazis are coming up with "tremendous new weapons" and with "new divisions" raised by total mobilization, he declared.

Fourth anniversary of the climax of the Battle of Britain between the RAF and the Luftwaffe is being celebrated in England today, London announced.

Neutral Republic of San Marino, wedged within eastern Italy, is being used by the Germans for supplies, gun areas, and motor transport, Allied Headquarters in Rome has charged formally.

Hantti Hackzell, Premier of Finland and chairman of the Finnish peace mission now in Moscow, is reported to be seriously indisposed, London said.

Far East: Australian Minister to U. S. Resigns

Sir Owen Dixon is resigning as Australian Minister to Washington in order to return to the Australian high court bench, the Australian Embassy in Washington announced.

Wooden aircraft "surpassing the Mosquito bombers of the British Air Force" will be placed in mass production in Japan shortly, a Japanese Domei dispatch said.

Equipment of several thousand business concerns soon will be moved from Tokyo to other areas as a precaution against air raids, the FCC said, quoting a Japanese radiocast.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Roosevelt Faces Key Decision On General Pay Hike for Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt may be called upon before Election Day to decide whether to abandon the Administration's rein on wartime wages and open the way for a general pay hike for the nation's workers.

Whatever he decides—even should he put off a decision until after Nov. 7—the question of wage earners' pay seems certain to become an election issue.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations steel workers' long drive to force a 17-cent hourly raise up through the "Little Steel" wage ceiling was laid before the National War Labor Board last night in a fact-finding report. In it the majority held that the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures do not show the real increase in living costs and that the President has the power to modify wage stabilization if he sees fit.

A few hours later, NWLB announced that the week of Oct. 9 would be set aside for executive session consideration of general wage stabilization. It will decide then whether to recommend that Mr. Roosevelt break the "Little Steel" formula limiting general wage increases to 15 per cent above the level of January, 1941. A board member said the wage issue probably would reach the President's desk by mid-October.

No Recommendations

The steel-case report—drafted by a six-member panel representing two votes each from industry, labor, and the public—made no recommendations but its majority decided:

"It is a reasonable inference . . . that the wage-stabilization program would be re-examined from time to time in the light of changing conditions."

Industry members, in a separate report, took exception to some of the majority findings; labor circles regarded them as new ammunition to power the fight for higher wages.

The voluminous report—applying only to steel workers specifi-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Words of Praise From Saltonstall

Governor Saltonstall today issued the following statement:

"We realized from 1938 how serious to persons and to property the hurricane might be, so at this time we prepared. People throughout the State co-operated well so that there has been no loss of life.

"As Governor, I take this opportunity to thank the officers and men of the police and fire departments, State Guard, and Civilian Defense organizations for their efforts which made it possible for us to notify many persons who otherwise might not have been warned.

"I also want to thank business and entertainment enterprises which wisely closed. I am glad they did and know it helped to save life. Radio and telephone companies and other public services of a similar nature performed nobly."

Storm Damage In N.E. Reduced By Preparation

Experiences gained during four years of wartime mobilization on the home front may be credited with greatly minimizing the effects of the hurricane which swept the northeast Atlantic coast last night with all the velocity of the disastrous storm of 1938, leaving in its wake damage estimated to be as great as that of six years ago, which amounted to $500,000,000.

With that disaster fresh in memory, officials and citizens, alike, were quick to respond to Weather Bureau warnings. Members of the armed forces, State Guardsmen, State and city police, firemen, Civilian Defense and Red Cross workers, maintenance and wreck crews of every description—and the citizens—were on the job, and moved into instant action wherever high winds and tides struck.

Passed to Sea

The severe tropical storm howled past the Viriginia capes yesterday afternoon, whipping the shores with a 75-mile-an-hour gale and torrential rains. Before reaching New England late in the evening, the hurricane caused at least 12 casualties as it rampaged up past Atlantic City, N. J., and across Long Island.

The exact center of the storm passed out to sea at South Weymouth at 1:05 a. m. At that time, stars gleamed forth where only a few minutes earlier the rain had been swirling in sheets.

As the storm raged, thousands of trees were uprooted. Electric light and telephone service was cut off in many shore communities, and long stretches of the coast were under water two and

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Dewey Launches New Attack On Politics in Conduct of War

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 15—For good or ill the military conduct of the war is becoming an issue in this presidential campaign.

Repeated statements of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, implying that overdue recognition has been withheld from Gen. Douglas MacArthur and that strategic decisions have been influenced by politics, stand out today as more than casual press-conference comment.

Their repetition denotes that they have been considered carefully and represent a deliberate decision on the part of the Republican nominee to bring them into the arena of political debate.

It remains to be seen whether the alleged "persecution" of General MacArthur is a durable, or even a safe issue, but it is for the present very decidedly a part of the G. O. P. campaign and is one of the most-discussed developments on the Dewey train.

In view of the sequence and emphasis of the Governor's remarks on this subject, the impression now generally prevails:

That Mr. Dewey has embarked irretraceably upon a line of discussion which directly concerns military strategy, not merely military personalities.

That the whole global conduct of the war is bound up in whether

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Poles and Soviet Groups To Exchange Populations

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP) — The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation has signed an agreement with the Soviet republics of the Ukraine and White Russia to exchange populations. Hundreds of thousands of Poles and Russians are stated to be affected.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned from revisiting Russia

Several hundreds of thousands of Polish refugees now in the Soviet Union will probably take advantage of the present opportunity to move back into Poland and get a piece of land.

Ever since last May Poles scattered to the far corners of the Soviet Union have been gradually shifted to the Ukraine and the Crimea, regions from which they could be conveniently repatriated once their homeland was sufficiently cleared of Germans.

Prior to this transfer, the bulk of Polish refugees had been stationed in Siberia or Central Asia. In September, 1939, when the Red Army marched into what was then eastern Poland, that area contained, in addition to its normal population, a large overflow of people from Warsaw and other parts of central and western Poland who had fled their homes before the German advance.

Allowed to Resettle

An undisclosed portion of these was soon shifted eastward deep into Soviet territory. Some were interned for political reasons, but the majority were given their choice of either returning to their homes in Nazi-held Poland or resettling in areas alloted to them by the Soviet Government.

Later, as Soviet-German relations began to deteriorate, the Soviet Government proceeded to evacuate more and more Poles out of the frontier regions.

In June, 1941, despite the swiftness of German penetration the Soviet Government managed to move fairly large numbers of people from such towns as Bialystok, Grodno, and Vilno. In the stress of the hour there was no time to sort out nationalities — Poles, Ukrainians, White Russians, Jews, and Lithuanians were all sandwiched in together. They were shipped beyond the Urals and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Fallen Trees No Barrier to Children

By a Staff Photographer

South Boston Youngsters Hurdle Them on Way to School

Left to right are Ann Brannigan, 6, and Paul, June, and Ronald O'Connor, 4, 6, and 10, respectively, all of Old Harbor Village. On the grass around the trees the wind of the passing hurricane had flung sheets of mud. Victory Gardens which fill the center of this circular plot of ground between the two housing projects at South Boston were virtually undamaged.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Millis—Tomorrow.
Melrose—Sunday.
Marblehead—Sunday.
Medfield—Sunday.
Watertown—Sunday.

Allies Rain Record Air Blows At Most Critical Time for Nazis

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—The Allied air attack now accompanying the invasion of Germany is described here today as the greatest bombing offensive in history.

Helped by a spell of good weather, a master plan is being ruthlessly carried out to destroy the German war potential at the most critical moment of war for the German High Command. Vast armadas of American Fortresses and Liberators and British Lancasters and Halifaxes are night and day blasting Nazi armament centers.

The Ruhr Rhineland, in particular, is being subjected to an attack which reaches a new high pitch of devastation, even for those most-bombed area.

In 48 hours, some 6,000 British and American heavies ripped Germany with 14,000 tons of bombs. Unopposed by enemy fighters, more than 1,000 American heavies hit synthetic oil plants deep in

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Gift to Eiffel Tower Has Army 'Up in Air'

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Called on the carpet by United States Army Intelligence to explain his "code" in writing home that he had bought his mother and Eiffel Tower some perfume, PFC. Wilbur Sisk disclosed that Eiffel Tower is his sister-in-law—Mrs. Eiffel Tower Sisk of Kansas City.

Cost of Postwar Housing Expected to Remain High

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 15—Predicting that home building costs will continue at current high wartime levels for at least five postwar years, James C. Downs, President of the National Real Estate Research Corporation today told co-operative bankers here that families should not put off buying a postwar house in the hope of saving money.

Speaking at the second day's session of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League Conference, Mr. Downs dismissed the "theory" that prefabricated housing would be generally popular with American families, or that real estate, or any other industry, could avoid inflation after the war.

With surprising frankness Mr. Downs described inflation, not as something to be sidestepped, but as a natural safety valve for the nation in readjusting itself to a peacetime economy.

"We can't meet our mounting national debt through increased taxes," he warned the bankers, "and it's not American to repudiate our debts. Inflation is the only answer I can see to the postwar economy."

"Inflation followed the Civil War and the first World War. And it will follow every war until capital as well as manpower is conscripted in the war effort."

So far as home-buyers were concerned, Mr. Downs found that individualism had gunk its roots so deeply that "prefabricated will not work for the home as a whole."

Prefabrication will be used widely, however, he said, in the production of home accessories like packaged kitchens, heating systems and bathrooms.

In other words, the future American home will be improved, he added, from the inside out, rather than challenging the exterior design of the accepted concept of home.

Hence, Mr. Downs anticipated no "miracle homes" in the immediate future, but rather a gradual trend toward improved living standards.

He predicted that interest rates would come down, general wartime wage scales would hold up for at least five years after the war, and that price structures in all types of civilian goods would also continue at present levels for some time after the war ends.

Morning sessions of the Co-operative Bank Conference were given over to general discussions of interest rates, dividend rates, and legislative proposals for streamlining the co-operative bank structure.

The conference will reach its climax tonight at the annual Bank Dinner to be addressed by Governor Saltonstall, Lieutenant Governor Cahill and Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Savings and Loan League.

Research Unit Hits Practice In City Paving

Awarding of new street paving contracts to contractors who have not fulfilled guarantees in prior contracts with the City was scored as "a violation of the public interest" by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today.

"The participation of delinquent contractors in the present paving program must be strongly condemned," the local citizen agency stated as it pointed out that contracts involving more than $1,000,000 in the city's $3,000,000 paving program have already been awarded or advertised.

The Research Bureau statement today came only a month after a Boston Finance Commission report which charged that contractors who have not lived up to their contracts with the City have been granted contracts under the 1944 paving program.

Quality of Work Attacked

The Finance Commission, in its August report, pointed out that its own inspectors "often observed absolute disregard of specifications in the contract performance" of paving contractors. Much of the paving work done in the past few years was below the required quality, the Commission then said.

The Commission also found that at times inspectors were not present while pavement was being laid and that at other times some who were detailed to inspection did not have copies of the specifications or know the requirements.

Wants Bond Fulfilled

By requirements of paving contracts, the contractor must give bond against defects for five years. The Commission found that routine notice was given several contractors early in the spring of 1944 of scores of defects to be corrected, but that in August, the notices had been ignored and no penalizing action had resulted.

In its letter to the Mayor today, the Research Bureau stated, "When a contractor fails to comply with his contract, the City must invoke the bonded guarantee." Co-operation between the Public Works and Law Departments in this matter was pointed to as essential by the Bureau.

Calling for rigid inspection of current paving work to insure exact performance of specifications, the Research Bureau said that "Honest, unremitting and fearless inspection is an absolute essential if the City is to get its money's worth from contractors. The absence of reliable inspection in the past has resulted in the waste of public funds."

Storm Wreckage at Savin Hill Beach

By a Staff Photographer

Grounded Pleasure Craft Strewn in Front of Yacht Club

Pounded by 10-foot-high waves most of the night, a dozen or more cabin cruisers, catboats, and one 50-foot schooner lay on their sides, keels driven deep into the shale on the stretch of shore that extends from Savin Hill Yacht Club to the drawbridge beyond. According to the bridge tender, who remained on duty all night because his relief man could not get to the bridge, boys had starting looting some of the boats that lay at the remote end of the beach. Wise boat owners had begun shifting their craft from the harbor moorings as early as 11 a. m. yesterday when warnings of the approaching hurricane became definite. Those that reached the "back bay" behind Savin Hill and others that went up the Neponset River rode out the storm safely.

Migration Doesn't Affect Payment of Jobless Aid

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War workers eligible for jobless insurance will receive it no matter if they move out of the state where they earned their insurance credits.

This answer to a query now arising among many war workers is officially given by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

The New Englander who migrates to California after the war, or the southerner who came up for a job in a Connecticut war plant and then goes home, will alike draw checks, if entitled, regardless of location.

Although unemployment insurance is a state-federal system and each state sets its own scale of benefits, payment has been made available anywhere in the United States. Every state now agrees to act as agent for claims from every other state. It is a voluntary arrangement.

Some Delay Likely

The cash will come from the state where the jobless man or woman worked. This will forward the money. The only difference made by a switch in residence will be the small delay due to the time it takes for correspondence.

Many who traveled into New England from the South for war jobs and then go back will draw more in the way of benefits than if they had worked in the South during the war. The rates of payment in the New England states run higher than in the South.

In 1943 when production stood at its peak and unemployment was exceptionally low, Massachusetts paid 6,827 checks to former workers here, who had moved away and then became jobless. A number of these checks went to the same worker, as payments are made weekly. They totaled $95,830. The average check for total unemployment figured out $14.29, and for partial unemployment $7.59.

These interstate claims on Massachusetts ran 10 times higher in 1940, when many persons were out of work. The Bay State mailed out 77,771 checks for a total of $862,487.

Claims taken in Massachusetts for workers who were here in 1940 but had earned their credits elsewhere added up to 74,813 weeks of unemployment. Twenty-four per cent were paid by New York, 19 per cent by New Hampshire, 14 per cent by Rhode Island, and 11 per cent by Connecticut. Florida and California showed 1.9 per cent each.

Bay State Migration Light

Migration in and out of Massachusetts has not been so great. Much more has been seen in Connecticut. Michigan, Illinois and the West Coast have drawn in a still larger percentage of workers. Massachusetts is not a State of huge plants, it contains many small employers; its industry is more diversified than usual and generally more stabilized. Hence the Commonwealth does not experience the extreme swings of employment and unemployment found in other of the leading industrial States.

The way the interstate agreement works in an individual case is this:

Suppose a native of Massachusetts went to Oregon to take a shipbuilding job in one of the big yards there, spent several years on the Pacific Coast, and then after the war comes home. If he is unable to find employment here, he goes to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service, say at 9 Beacon Street, Boston. This accepts his claim on Oregon, and it is sent back there to be processed, that is, checked up and approved.

He continues to report at 9 Beacon Street each week he is unemployed, just as do all claimants living in Boston. The Massachusetts Division of Employment Security reports back to Orgeon, and his checks are mailed from Oregon. Provision is made for appeal by any claimant if his application is disputed.

State College Tuition Fees Held Legal by Supreme Court

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court today decided that the State Department of Education has authority to charge tuition fees in the State Colleges and to make students therein buy their own books and supplies.

Tuition fees have been charged in the State Colleges since Sept. 21, 1925, and the State Treasury has received from them a total of $2,160,108. The annual fee in 1925 was $10. It increased to $29 in 1928, to $50 in 1932, to $70 in 1939, and to $75 in 1941.

The decision is on a bill in equity brought by Arthur W. Lynch of 19 Sunnybank Road, West Roxbury, and his daughter, Marie Lynch, against Julius E. Warren of Newton, Commissioner of Education, the other members of the Department of Education, and Martin O'Connor of Framingham, President of the Framingham State Teachers College.

Sought to Enjoin

It sought to enjoin the Department and Mr. Warren from requiring her to pay the fee of $75 and to buy books and supplies for instruction in that or any other State Teachers College and to enjoin Mr. O'Connor from receiving the tuition fee.

Judge Joseph Walsh of the Superior Court entered a final decree granting the plaintiffs the relief sought, and then reserved the case for the high court, which reverses him and orders a final decree dismissing the suit.

The decision, written by Justice Arthur W. Dolan, says "there is nothing in the contention of the plaintiff that the constitution of the Commonwealth provides for free education not only in common schools but also in higher institutions of learning. Articles of Amendment 18 and 46 deal with the expenditures of money for the support of common schools. No provision is to be found in the Constitution with respect to free education in the higher institutions of learning.

Not in Constitution

"Public schools have never been understood to include higher institutions of learning. There is nothing in the Constitution which would preclude the Legislature from enacting a statute providing for the creation of teachers colleges to be supported in part by payment of fees for tuition. We discover no provision of the Constitution or of the statutes which requires the Commonwealth to furnish free education in State Colleges.

"The broad power of general management of these colleges conferred upon the Department of Education includes, in our opinion, the right to set up admission requirements, scholastic standards, and so forth. Under this grant of general management we think that the Legislature intended to confer upon the Department of Education authority to establish reasonable tuition fees. In the present case the Legislature must be taken to have ratified by acquiescence the policy of the Department of Education in requiring payment of tuition fees.

"For 18 years tuition fees have been required. During that period, in each year, the Legislature was appraised of this policy by the report submitted by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the annual reports of the Department of Education."

Storm Delays Diplomats

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The special train carrying 375 diplomats and the secretariat to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference at Montreal was scheduled to arrive 10 hours late because of the hurricane and partly by a two-hour delay in changing the train crew.

Storm Damage in N. E. Area Is Lessened by Preparation

Continued from Page 1

three feet deep. Damage to New England's apple and fruit crops, alone, was expected to run into millions of dollars.

Early warnings of the coming storm, coupled with the literal hush that preceded it, enabled thousands of residents of coastal sections to be evacuated from their homes or summer cottages, thereby escaping the storm's fury. It is estimated that more than 5,000 persons were evacuated from their homes in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Appeals Broadcast

Acting quickly on the Weather Bureau's warnings, Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin broadcast appeals, urging citizens to take every precaution against the approaching hurricane. State and city officials all along the coast joined in issuing warnings, and radio stations gave out constant bulletins recording the path of the storm and sounding warnings to all who might feel its effects.

As a result, most motorists heeded the appeal to garage their cars. Late shifts at war plants were canceled. Theaters, stores, and business firms closed early, and citizens hurried home to secure awnings, shutters, garage doors, garden furniture, and anything else which might be ripped loose by the storm. Victory Gardeners hastily garnered available crops.

Interest in the hurricane's progress was evidenced by the fact that, up to 10 o'clock last night, exactly 124,460 Bostonians had tried to call FORecast 2424. That number, when answered, gives the subscriber the latest weather forecast from a record. According to the New England Telephone Company, a meter showed that 75,796 persons succeeded in obtaining information, and that 48,664 heard the "busy" signal.

At Atlantic City

Greatest damage resulting from the hurricane appears to have centered around Atlantic City and neighboring New Jersey coastal resorts, where mountainous waves damaged numerous piers and high winds tore off roofs and ruined dwellings, leaving hundreds homeless.

Long Island, southwestern Massachusetts, and Rhode Island also bore the full brunt of the hurricane, although in many sections its force was not so great as had been anticipated. Winds reached a record of 95 miles an hour in New York, and at Camp Edwards on the Cape a 100-mile reading was recorded. Boston reported a wind velocity of 98 miles an hour.

In Providence, water rose to a depth of two feet in city streets, but subsided quickly. Debris was strewn through the streets of the Rhode Island capital today. No casualties were reported.

In Massachusetts this morning, the general condition of the State highway system was satisfactory, according to Highway Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald. At 10:30, all State highways were open with the following exceptions, and it was expected soon that they, too, would be open: Route 6 at Fairhaven, and between Marion and Wareham; Route 138, Taunton to Fall River; and Route 28, Falmouth to Hyannis. Commissioner MacDonald estimated that damage to the State highways would not exceed $100,000.

Dismissed Workers

Adj.-Gen. William J. Keville, Chairman of the Governor's Disaster Relief Commission, dismissed department heads and others on emergency duty at 2:40 a. m., when weather reports indicated that the peak of the storm had passed. All but about 1,600 of the 7,000 State Guardsmen called to emergency duty last night were demobilized early this morning. Those who still remained on duty this morning were located in the Cape Cod and South Shore areas.

Severest crop damages occurred in apple-growing sections, where it was estimated this morning that about a million bushels had dropped from the trees with a loss of approximately $1.50 a bushel. Biggest damage apparently was in Middlesex County, although complete reports from other areas were not available this morning.

Upwards of 75,000 to 85,000 telephones were put out of commission during the hurricane. The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company said that as of 10 o'clock this morning approximately 200 toll circuits, mostly in the path of the storm, were still out of order, and that well over 60,000 subscribers in New England were without service. The Company added that service was being restored rapidly, and that many isolated offices and subscribers would be back in service by nightfall.

R. I. Hardest Hit

Its Rhode Island lines were hardest hit, the Company said, with a total of 32,500 subscribers isolated. In Metropolitan Boston, nearly 10,000 subscribers were without telephone service during the height of the storm, with 23 central offices also cut off.

Apparently no serious circuit breaks occurred in the Boston Edison Company's light system, the company reporting that it had sent out 75 engineers in cars this morning to survey the Metropolitan Boston area. Between 1,500 and 1,800 service men were kept on duty all night, and kept well abreast of serious interruptions to electric service.

Though both American Airlines and Northeast Airlines offered their services in the emergtncy up to a very late hour in the morning they had not been asked by any other transportation agencies to carry out missions which ground carriers were unable to perform.

Rail Service

The railroads began to restore service on a virtually normal basis about 5 o'clock this morning, officials of the roads reported. The New Haven Railroad, which delayed the departure of its overnight trains to New York as a precautionary measure, sent them on their way shortly after 5 a. m.

The New Haven reported that track washouts occurred at several places along the Shore Line route and on Cape Cod, and that its tracks were inundated at some places along the coast.

Other than for a washout 20 feet long on its Fitchburg Division at Farley, east of Greenfield, the Boston and Maine reported that normal service was operated both during and after the hurricane.

The hurricane blew out to sea off the coast of Maine today and headed toward St. John, New Brunswick. Observers predicted it would probably continue through New Brunswick and on into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mayor Tobin also issued a statement in which he said: "I wish to thank the citizens of Boston and all the visitors of the Commonwealth who were in Boston yesterday for their co-operation in our hurricane preparation. I am proud and happy to state that never before has such wholehearted and willing response been made to warnings of this character."

10 Special Agents Plan N. E. Battle On 'Black Market'

Ten special agents, trained in criminal investigation, have been appointed by the New England Office of Price Administration as a Currency Protection Branch to fight the "black market" in this area, it was announced by Eldon C. Shoup, Director, today.

The agents have already been active and their investigations have resulted in indictments of three Greater Boston men on charges of distributing 500,000 gallons worth of illegal gasoline coupons in this State since July, 1943.

Operations of the Currency Protection Branch are now concentrated on the recent theft in Cambridge of thousands of gasoline ration coupons from the mails, and upon several other ration thefts and counterfeiting activities. The ten operatives recently graduated from a training school of the Treasury Department here in Boston.

The special agents have power to make arrests, and "this exceptional power," Mr. Shoup said, "not given to any other OPA investigators, has proved necessary to cope with the organized distributors of illegal ration currency and the counterfeiters and burglars who supply the distributors.

Yugoslav Relief To Seek Clothing

Plans for a clothing collection to take place from Oct. 1 to 20, under the auspices of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America, were discussed today at a meeting at relief headquarters, 1 Court Street.

All clothing received, the Fund said, will be shipped to New York headquarters and thence to Egypt where it will be distributed among about 30,000 refugees now being evacuated there.

The Yugoslav Fund said that already 75 cases of new and reconstructed clothing have been donated to the collection by the Christian Science War Relief Committee of Boston.

Mrs. Morton P. Prince is chairman of the Boston Committee of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America. Mrs. Somers Fraser is chairman of the clothing collection. Several local chairmen are also serving from various towns and cities in Greater Boston.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Green Light On for Mailing Gifts Overseas

"Overseas Christmas Mail Month" began today—the period in which all Christmas packages for men in the armed services who are overseas should be deposited in the mail, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Within these 30 days—Sept. 15 to Oct. 15—families and friends of men and women serving outside the United States will virtually pour into the post offices of the country some 150,000,000 parcels containing Christmas gifts and remembrances from home, office, and factory. The first of the packages were delivered to post offices in the Boston district today, some of which have been ready for weeks.

At Boston, largest single postal district in the world, there will be some 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 parcels mailed, according to Mr. Connelly, who disclosed that about 1,500,000 parcels are held by leading stores, organizations and business establishments awaiting today's start of the mailing period.

This huge mailing volume constitutes a challenge that has been accepted by Army, Navy and civilian postal clerks, said Mr. Connelly. It promises to exceed last year's volume, the handling of which constituted what has been called one of the greatest tasks ever presented to any organization in the long history of communications and transportation.

As soon as various distributions are made at Boston, solid carloads of these parcels will begin moving to Army and Navy post offices at New York, San Francisco, and the other overseas concentration points. Further distributions will be made at these points and dispatches made to convoys scheduled for movement to all parts of the world.

This movement of parcels is not a simple shipment from one port to another, explained Mr. Connelly. It is an accumulation of parcels destined for little-traveled places—Attu, Tulagi, Guam, or the jungles of Burma. Other tons are destined for such countries as China, India, Australia, Italy, France, Belgium, and Holland. And all must be delivered to the addressee by Dec. 25! They may easily travel 10,333 miles by truck and by train, by convoy and by amphibious craft, by plane and by hand, added the Boston Postmaster. One object of early mailing is to permit re-handling and re-forwarding of many parcels, if necessary, and still get it to its destination in time.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight. Saturday fair with moderate temperatures. Diminishing winds along the coast.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight. Saturday fair with moderate temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed for strong northwest winds diminishing steadily during the afternoon and night.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:03 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 11:30 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 11:44 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Study of Business Relations With Americas Due Sept. 29

Exporters, shipping companies, business interests and civic groups of New England are back of a nine-week training course on Latin American business relations as one phase of preparations for postwar trade.

Discussion leaders for the course, which starts Sept. 29 at the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, Inc., Boston, include bankers, merchants, educators, Government and foreign trade experts. It is to be conducted by business experts for businessmen under direction of Dr. J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relationships at Harvard, foreign trade expert and an authority on Latin America.

Purpose of the course is to afford opportunity to those concerned with trade relations with the Latin American nations to become acquainted with business and social conditions in those countries.

Co-sponsors include New England Export Club; New England Council; Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Boston and Worcester Chambers of Commerce; Advertising Club of Boston; Retail Trade Board; Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, and New England Association of Commercial Executives.

Speakers at the nine meetings will be, in order: Alfred V. Kidder, expert on Central America for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Clarence H. Haring, Professor of Latin American History and Economics at Harvard, "Background of Trade Relations;" Derwent Whittlesey, Professor of Geography at Harvard, "Economic-Geographic Factors;" Frank Shallenberger, engaged in air express and cargo transportation research at Harvard and former Assistant Professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Godfrey Macdonald of the Grace Line, New York, and Harold I. Bartlett, Vice-President of the Boston Insurance Company and Executive Committee member of Inland Marine Underwriter's Association, "Transportation Problems."

Charles A. Roditi, President, D. Roditi & Sons, New York, and former Chairman of Latin American Importers' Committee of New York Board of Trade, "Business Procedure in Latin America;" W. Latimer Gray, Vice-President of First National Bank of Boston, in charge of Foreign Division, and Camilo Rodriguez, Davol Rubber Company executive and a Director of the National Association of Credit Men, "Financial Procedures;" Horace M. Chadsey, Vice-President of First National Bank of Boston, Foreign Division, "Import and Export Methods and Facilities."

Kenneth Campbell, trade advisor to National Foreign Trade Council and member of Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, and Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager, U. S. Department of Commerce, Boston, "Sources of Information;" Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of Chase National Bank of New York, and George E. Eveleth, Vice-President of International General Electric Company, "Effects of Industrialization on Latin American Trade;" A. M. Romero, Export Manager of Standard Mill Supply Company, Providence, and Robert G. Caldwell, Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and member of U. S. State Department's Cultural Division, "Social Organization and Customs."

Philippine Center To Open in Boston

The new Philippine Center in Boston, at 227 Commonwealth Avenue, will open officially tomorrow at four in the afternoon. Open house with refreshments will continue to five, when a program will be given including speeches by Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin. Jose B. Cortes, the Director of the Center, will make introductory remarks, and Dr. Gonzalo F. Austria will be Master of Ceremonies.

There will be Filipino music and an address by Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, with dancing to follow until midnight.

The Center will be equipped to furnish information on Philippine affairs to the people of the New England States and will serve as headquarters for various Filipino clubs and associations.

Registration Day at B. U.

Students of Liberal Arts College Sign Up

Left to right—Irene Kon of Acushnet, Frances Morse of West Bridgewater, William Perkins of Newtonville, and Janice Freeman of Hanover. Registration Day brought them together again at Boston University to compare notes on the summer before they settled down to classes today. This is B. U.'s 76th year. It is the 18th year that Dr. Daniel L. Marsh has been President of the University.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Friday, Sept. 15

Free tickets for sports, theaters at Ticket Office, 43 Boylston Street, Lib. 7962.
Baseball, Braves Field, tomorrow, Braves vs. Dodgers (double-header), 1:30 p. m., Commonwealth Avenue.
Dances with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m.: Atlantic Club, Buddies Club, 149 Stanford Street; 20 Otis St., Charlestown; Esplanade Club on the River between Exeter and Fairfield Streets.
Officers' dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra. (pool tournament); Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra. Bridge.
Sketching, 149 Stanford Street, 8 p. m.; Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.
2 free phone calls, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m. Dancing.
Square dancing, 22 Batterymarch Street, 8 p. m.
Opening night party, 190 Beacon Street, 8-11 p. m. Refreshments. Entertainment. Servicemen and women invited.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.
Merchant seamen, U. S. S. S. Bostonian, 1138 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Social. Games. Dancing. Portrait sketching. Hostesses.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
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Memories of Aachen: What Allies Will Find

By Zilpha R. Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aachen, valley town which is the next objective of American troops in Germany, was the pleasant home of Arthur Camp of Brookline, Mass., for many years and of his family for more than 100. But as a former refugee who received his American citizenship papers a month ago, Mr. Camp has no desire to return to or visit Germany.

Allied troops moving up to Aachen are using wide highways built by Napoleon for his Russian campaign, Mr. Camp recalled this morning with an ironic chuckle. When the town is captured, they will be headed for Cologne on a superhighway built by Napoleon's 20th-century imitator.

Before he left Aachen, Mr. Camp saw the Germans begin construction of the Siegfried Line in the Ardennes Forest round about the town. He and his friends often visited restaurants in the forest, which is cultivated, and not wild and virgin as such lands are in the United States. Strolling through the woods, they saw workers digging very deep pits, pouring concrete, and building wooden huts over the completed pillboxes to camouflage them.

Germans Built Maginot Line

"One thing I couldn't understand, however," he remarked, "is that German constructors and workmen built the Maginot Line for the French."

If you stand on a border stone about three miles from Aachen in the rolling, forested country, you will have your foot in three countries, he said. The city stands close to the juncture of Germany, Belgium, and Holland.

Aachen is a city of great historical and some industrial value to the Germans, he observed. It is more than 1,000 years old, and many German emperors have been crowned there in a cathedral built by Charlemagne.

In recent years 32 woolen mills and several needle factories have made it prosperous, Mr. Camp recalled. About 165,000 persons live in or near the town's center of picturesque old buildings and crooked, cobbled streets. In addition, hot springs, bubbling out of the ground at 160 degrees Fahrenheit, have made it a great resort for millions of persons.

Remarking on the cold reception Allied troops have received from the civilian populace near Aachen, he declared that Nazi propaganda has built up hate and fear for the Allies to such an extent that the people believe they will be killed.

"I don't believe the story that there are 'good' Germans," he said seriously. "The young people have been thoroughly educated in Nazi principles and the number of older persons who remember more normal times is very small."

Mr. Camp suggested combining the occupation of Germany with universal military training for American boys.

"We will get very tired of occupation soon after the peace," he said, shaking his head sadly, "but it will be necessary to stay in Germany until she proves herself able to live at peace with the world." Sending Americans there for military training in American camps would be a good and useful solution, he believes.

Must Smash Cartels

"We must smash German cartels and heavy industry, particularly the chemical industry, if we want permanent peace," he said. "German cartels have their finger in business everywhere. We will have to divide them into smaller units and see that they never get the chance to combine again."

"My home is here now," he said, "and I'm very happy to have a country again."

America played its traditional role as a land of opportunity in the case of Mr. Camp and his wife. Six years ago this month they left their home and wool business in Aachen and fled to the United States. Arriving here penniless except for $3, the Camps have built up a prosperous candied-nut business based on a Viennese recipe for glazed almonds. One of their latest shipments, Mr. Camp said, went to the United States Navy on Midway Island.

But Germany and the unpleasant experiences of the past are behind the Camps now. They are looking forward to their opportunities in America. Having their citizenship papers has released them from their last ties with their old country, as well as restrictions on their movements here in Boston under the act affecting enemy aliens. The Camps took the oath of citizenship at 11 a. m. one August day and at noon they were on the train for the White Mountains, free for the first time to go about the United States without first getting permission from United States authorities.

They've Come Far to Get an Education

Students From Distant Lands Arrive at Wellesley College

Among the new students from foreign countries who recently enrolled at Wellesley College are, left to right: Patricia Anthony, Honolulu; Caroline Hallett, Lima, Peru; Dorothy Hundley, Santiago, Chile; Ainferr Toulba, Cairo; Harriette Holt, Maui, Hawaii; Nancy Wrenn, Elizabeth Hedgkiss, Elaine Chung, all from Honolulu; Lillian Lee, Jamaica; Seok Tin Lee, Singapore; Hope Gordan, Brazil.

Potato Supply Ample, Maine Growers Report

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Sept. 15—New England housewives can be assured of plenty of potatoes this winter despite the reported 12,000,000-bushel drop in Maine's production this year under last season's record crop of 72,000,000 bushels, officials here in the heart of Aroostook County, largest potato-growing region in New England, declared today.

In all probability, however, the housewife will have to continue to pay what Maine growers term here as "high" prices for potatoes this winter, but the potato farmer in no way wants to be blamed for "75-cents-a-peck" potatoes when actually all he gets is two cents a pound.

The retailer, according to officials here, is responsible for the high potato prices. Actually, Maine potatoes could be sold for much less and still leave margin for an equitable profit to the retailer, it is believed.

Unlike last year the prospects of getting the potatoes out of the ground before a freeze is practically assured unless some unseasonal weather sets in. In the first place, farmers started harvesting at least two weeks earlier than lats year. Second, the labor situation, while about the same as last year from a manpower standpoint, is more stable. In addition, there are less potatoes to harvest.

Labor Brought In

Several thousand men have been brought in from Kentucky and Jamaica while another thousand have come in from Canada. This help, supplemented by local labor, including thousands of school children, is expected to have the crop entirely out of the ground by the middle of October. Last year more than 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes were frozen "under."

There are several bright spots in this 1944 harvest for the potato grower. The crop this year is of the highest quality in years. This means that when the potatoes are graded there will be less shrinkage for the farmer thus enabling him to market the greater percentage of his crop.

Another bright spot is that storage faciilties will be adequate this year thus making it possible for the grower to "hold on" to his crop for a better market later in the season.

So far about 500 cars of potatoes have ben shipped out of Maine. Before the bins are empty here, however, it will take about 52,000 refrigerator cars to move the 1944 crop.

There is a growing belief among growers here that "not many," even "far less," potatoes will be shipped overseas this year than last. It is reasoned that the liberated countries will be able to raise enough of their own potatoes and that, with the war with Germany expected to be over by early autumn the government will not need to buy so heavily.

Harvesting Begun

Harvesting got under way about 10 days ago with cobblers being the main variety ready for shipment. In a few days fields which hold the favorite Green Mountain will be under the digger.

Maine has a total of 211,000 acres in potatoes this year with about one quarter of this planted in seed potatoes. The acreage offered for certification in fact is the biggest in history—68,330 as against 53,000 last year. Out of the 53,000 acres 31,450 were passed for certification while this year it is estimated that 45,000 acres will pass government tests. Because of the attractive prices offered for seed potatoes many Maine growers are going in for raising certified seed.

While the Maine potato farmer can hardly expect to become rich "over night" as he did during the first World War when the lowly spud "fetched" $11 a barrel. He can look forward to a profitable year although the ceiling prices ranging from $2.50 to $3 a hundred weight are considered a slim margin of profit by most growers.

Wanted: 40,000 Pairs of Gloves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Presque Isle, Maine, Sept. 15

Maine potato farmers need at once 40,000 pair of work gloves.

As the huge crop begins coming out of the ground there isn't a pair of gloves to be had, and without his work gloves the farmer as well as those in the fields is like a woman without her compact.

Work gloves are used by pickers in the field, the men handling the rough barrels, and by workers in the potato houses. Work gloves are a "must" for potato men.

If anyone has 40,000 pairs of work gloves, Maine would like to hear about it and to buy them.

11 Shipyard Men in Army Win Medals

War Activities of New England

Eleven former workers from the Greater Boston shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company have won medals and citations in combat action with United States Armed Forces, according to an announcement from the company today, which lists a grand total of 156 employees from the company's yards throughout the nation who have been so honored.

Winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor and topping all of the awards is Master Sergeant Francis J. Lynch, formerly with the Hingham Yard. Sergeant Russell Blake, also from the Hingham Yard, won the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart Medal. Lieut. Nicholas Pepe of the Quincy yard received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Three former employees have won the Silver Star Medal. They are Maj. Donald A. Heath of the Boston office, Capt. Lincoln B. Grayson of the Boston yard, and Private First Class Earnest F. Swartz of the Hingham yard.

Purple Heart Medals have been awarded to four more fighting men from the Bethlehem yards. They are: Private First Class William H. Doty of the Quincy Yard, Private Dominic Piscitelli of the Boston yard, reported killed in action; Private Roland E. Taber of the Quincy Yard and Machinist's Mate, third class, George W. King, Jr., also of the Quincy yard.

Seaman, first class, John R. Hart of East Boston yard, was cited for sinking an enemy submarine.

Rhode Island Hopes Rising For Large Servicemen's Vote

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15—Evidence that Rhode Island servicemen may be more interested in the coming election than previous estimates had indicated was seen this week by Secretary of State Armand H. Cote as a considerable number of applications for State ballots were received from servicemen directly. Last week alone, he reported, 1,648 applications from servicemen were received at the State House.

The bulk of the applications for ballots by far have come from friends and relatives and from various political, labor and civic organizations in the State which have canvassed vigorously to help get out the vote. In recent weeks, however, more and more ballot applications have been arriving directly from the men and women in the service.

The total of applications so far received has reached 47,441, Mr. Cote announced this week, with the prospect that this number will be swelled considerably in weeks to come.

Although none of the State officials cares to estimate how many of these applications for ballots will be translated into legitimate ballots on election day, it is believed that the soldier vote will be a much more important factor in the election this year than it was in 1942 when only a trifling number of absentee servicemen's ballots were recorded.

In the 1940 election in Rhode Island, 320,834 ballots were cast for the presidential candidates and President Roosevelt's plurality over Wendell Willkie was 43,526.

In the 1942 election for Governor, 238,148 ballots were cast and Gov. J. Howard McGrath's plurality was 40,666.

Both these elections were in the nature of landslides. But elections often are closer in this State and a few thousand or even a few hundred soldier ballots might easily be the deciding factor in a close match.

In 1938, for example, Senator Theodore Francis Green was elected with a plurality of 13,002 votes and Representative Charles F. Risk was elected to Congress with a plurality of only 899 votes.

Drought Ended

Welcome drenching rains this week brought an end to one of the most serious droughts experienced in Rhode Island in recent years.

In many parts of the State water levels had fallen so low reservoir supplies were depleted and hundreds of wells, some of which never had been known to go dry, dried up.

Fire department trucks were called upon in several communities to provide water for homes and buildings.

Damage to farm crops was reported exceptionally high.

Wages in N. E. Declared to Be 'Holding Line'

How much have the wage rates of workers—a factor in the inflation problem — gone up in New England since President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order of April, 1943? Study by the Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics gave the answer here today.

In Boston the increase in straight-time hourly rates in manufacturing from April of 1943 to April of this year amounted to nearly 7 per cent. In Providence it ran 3.3 per cent. The average for New England stood at 4.5 per cent. The national average in urban manufacturing was roughly 6 per cent.

In non-manufacturing the advance came to 5.7 per cent for New England. However in Boston and Providence the wage rates in non-manufacturing proved contrary to the common trend, lagging behind the average. They rose in Boston 5.8 per cent and in Providence 2.4 per cent.

On the basis of its findings the B.L.S., which is a division of the United States Department of Labor, concluded that "general wage increases have not been a major factor since the 'hold the line' order of April, 1943. Merit increases, automatic seniority, increases and other individual adjustments were the dominant factors in the rise of wage rates during the year."

The announcement added:

"The national increase in urban wage rates for the entire period January, 1941, to April, 1944, is estimated at about 28 per cent. Gross hourly earnings which reflect premium payments for overtime work and the growing importance of high wage industries rose 48 per cent over the same period. Gross weekly earnings which are heavily influenced by longer working hours increased 71 per cent.

"This new measure of urban wage rate changes shows the effect of adjustments in the wage rates of individual workers as well as the effect of rate changes which apply to many workers in a plant at the same time. Under wage stabilization merit increases and other individual wage adjustments have replaced general wage increases as the chief factors influencing straight-time wage rates.

"On a national basis, straight-time factory wage rates rose an average of eight-tenths per cent monthly for the 21 months prior to the Stabilization Act of October, 1942. During the year following the Stabilization Act, the increase averaged six-tenths per cent per month. For the period October, 1943, to April, 1944, the rate of advance dropped to three-tenths per cent per month."

Khaki Means 'Dust-Colored'

Khaki gets its name from a Hindu word meaning dust-colored.

Two Associate Professors at M. I. T. Raised to Top Rank in Teaching

Promotion to full professorships of two associate professors on the faculty of the School of Architecture and Planning of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced today. The men are Frederick J. Adams of Cambridge and Lawrence B. Anderson of Lincoln.

Professor Adams is in charge of the Institute's course in city planning. He is chairman of the Cambridge Planning Board and consultant on city planning and zoning for Arlington and Gloucester, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Rye, N. Y., and Springfield, Vt. A native of London, England, he received his education in London, Canada, and the United States.

Professor Anderson, with a colleague, designed the Briggs Field House and three of the Institute's new laboratories. He has taught architectural design at the University of Virginia. Later he came to the Institute of Technology as a graduate student and was awarded the Paris Prize for further study abroad. His work at this period won several medals at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

Deadline Is Midnight For U. S. Tax Payment

Federal income taxpayers who are meeting estimated 1944 income taxes by quarterly payments have until midnight tonight to get their third quarterly payments in the mail without penalty.

Meanwhile those looking for rebates on their 1943 tax will soon receive the overpayment together with interest. The checks are being sent out alphabetically and Internal Revenue officials say they are now in the "G's."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. Until Sept. 17, consumers may use the blue tokens as they always have. From Sept. 17 to Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also, beginning Sept. 17, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Dec. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Paper-Plant Safety Sought

A three-month campaign for more effective accident reduction in the paper and pulp plants of New England was initiated today by a New Hampshire state conference at Concord. The Massachusetts meeting will be held in Springfield later this month.

Campaign Work of Young Republicans Is Being Taken Up by Women Members

Despite the fact that about 1,000,000 of its members have joined the armed services, the Young Republican National Federation is having no difficulty finding campaign workers, according to its President, Mrs. Gypsie Webb Corbin, who arrived in Boston this noon from Chicago.

The young women of the Party have pitched right in and are doing all the same jobs the boys would be doing were they here, she said in an interview.

The percentage of women in the Federation has increased consistently during the war, she said, and due to their having to assume so many of the campaign responsibilities, women are getting more training than ever before for leadership within the party.

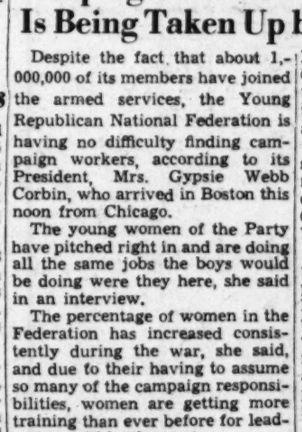
As far as Mrs. Corbin has been able to observe, young Republicans throughout the country are about equally interested in the international and domestic issues of the campaign.

Mrs. Corbin herself is the first woman to serve as Chairman of the Young Republican Federation. Talented and attractive, her rise to this post is a tribute to her organizing and executive abilities. In less than 10 years she has been secretary and president of the Kentucky Young Republican Clubs, a junior national committeewoman, a director of the National Federation, its co-chairman and now its chairman.

Mrs. Corbin will be guest speaker tomorrow evening at the first autumn meeting of the Council of Young Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Vendome.

Mrs. Ernest Kundig of Worcester, President of the Council, will preside at the 6:30 o'clock dinner. Preceding the dinner, from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m., a political forum will be held, the first of its kind in the Council's history. Delegates, alternates, and guests will take part in a discussion of campaign issues.

Rally Speaker



Senator Owen Brewster

Senator Brewster (R) of Maine will speak at a meeting sponsored by the Franco-American Civic League of Massachusetts at Dartmouth, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 17, at 2 p. m. The rally will be preceded by a clambake.

Milkweed Floss Gathering Days Set

Today and tomorrow have been set as D days, during which milkweed pods will yield their fluffy burdens to thousands of youngsters throughout New England—all in a good cause, too, for the floss will be used for such military purposes as filling Navy life jackets.

Schools, 4-H clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Junior Red Cross members, and others have been urged to take part by the State Department of Agriculture. Twenty cents a bag will be offered as an incentive.

In most cases, the money collected will aid group activities—such as the purchase of athletic equipment by the schools engaged in the campaign.

At least 2,000,000 bags of pods are needed to meet estimated military requirements for milkweed floss, the Agriculture Department said.

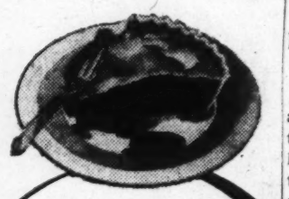
Endicott Enrolling Record in Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 15—The largest number of girls in several years are expected to register at Endicott Junior College here Monday on the opening day of the school's autumn semester. Students and their parents will be welcomed at a tea in College Hall in the afternoon.

Among the students who are participating in the week's program of orientation and social affairs are:

Virginia Hitchins of Dedham, President of the Senior Class; Barbara Illy of Wareham, the Endicott Players; Margaret MacLennan of Providence, R. I., the International Relations Club; Patricia Woodward of Beverly, the "Daysiconia," the commuters' club; Betsy Burch of Hyannis, the Palette and Brush, and Virginia Medina of Cambridge, the College Riding Club.



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There's no need to pay for false alarms. And you don't have to when you deal with a Mutual company. The fewer fire claims your company has to pay, the more you get back in dividends. Our policyholders have had $6,481,424.87 returned to them. You can save money on fire insurance too by dealing with Quincy Mutual. For more than 93 years, this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now being issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

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5010 KENmore 5010

'The Seventh Cross' on Screen—Hollywood Letter—'Greenwich Village'

Spencer Tracy Star of Film At the State and Orpheum

Superficially "The Seventh Cross," which brings Spencer Tracy to the screen at the State and Orpheum, is a story of the German underground in the years before the war. But beyond that it depicts the terror and mistrust which infest a Nazi-dominated land. And it suggests the hope and strength which return to a man, who had lost faith in his fellow human beings, when he finds that even in Germany there are men and women of good will who can be trusted.

Specifically, the narrative which Helen Deutsch has drawn from Anna Seghers' book tells of the escape of seven prisoners from a German concentration camp. The commandant orders seven crosses to be prepared, on which the captured fugitives will be executed. Before the story ends, six of them are occupied. But the seventh, reserved for George Heisler, is never used. It is his adventures which occupy the major part of the film.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some of the old friends to whom he turns send him away in fear that their own safety will be jeopardized. Even the sweetheart on whom he thought he could count threatens to give him up to the police. But there are still a few men and women of compassion and courage who take the risk of coming to his aid. Some of them are strangers, moved by pity for a fellow human being. Most of them are "little people." Each contributes his bit to save him from the Gestapo.

The technique of the film is somewhat unusual, with the voice of a commentator heard off and on through the story. The melodramatic suspense of narrow escapes from capture is exploited less than might have been expected. But there is considerable emphasis in the beginning on the cruelties of the concentration camp. And a serious mistake seems to have been made at the end in bearing down on a fabricated romance. It would have been more in keeping with the rest of the film to have touched only lightly on the episode in passing. On the whole, the film is above average in interest and in quality.

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The acting in particular is beyond the usual standard. Mr. Tracy as the escaped prisoner is, to be sure, at about his customary level, giving a performance that is marked by a characteristic understatement. But Hume Cronyn sets a new mark for himself on the screen as the kind-hearted, impulsive friend who shelters the fugitive and sets him on the road to freedom.

Jessica Tandy too attracts attention as the friend's cheerful and sympathetic wife. Agnes Moorehead has a brief but effective role as a costumer who provides the hunted man with civilian clothes. Signe Hasso is charming as the humble servant in an obscure inn who keeps the secret of his identity though the reward offered for his capture would mean much to her.

The film benefits from the expert photography of Karl Freund and the direction of Fred Zinneman.

E. F. M.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Meet the People'

M. G. M. has made a big musical out of "Meet the People," the simple, semi-professional stage entertainment that came to the East from California two years ago. The film is the companion feature at the State and Orpheum.

As the story now runs, Dick Powell as Swanee Swanson is an author-composer whose first thought is for the people as a whole, a sort of modern Walt Whitman working in a shipyard as a welder while he composes lyrics and music in praise of the men and women who are building the ships that are making it possible to win the war.

He places the musical comedy he has written with a New York producer, who casts Julie Hampton (Lucille Ball) in the lead, and proceeds to make a conventional Broadway show out of a composition that was designed to have social significance.

Swanson withdraws his musical from production and taunts Julie with the remark: "You will have to meet the people before you can play 'Meet the People.'" He returns to the shipyard, and she follows, planning to coax him back to Broadway on Broadway's own terms. In the end she agrees that he is right, and they put on the show in the shipyard.

Mr. Powell probably does all that he can with a role that offers him few opportunities. He has one singing and acting bit with Miss Ball in the performance at the launching ceremony that he carries off with a good comedy touch.

There is no question about Miss Ball's success in her role, for she plays with zest and good humor whether a scene calls for her to don a welder's outfit, to run the plant's morale department with efficiency, or star in the musical show in the shipyard.

Bert Lahr is one of the workers in the plant who takes part in the lunchtime follies, or in the entertainments that are put on when ships leave the ways. He is enormously funny in a nautical song number that sounds like something you can't place in Gilbert and Sullivan. The tune is good and lyrics are bright.

Virginia O'Brien, in eccentric songs, Mata and Hari in a burlesque Oriental dance, Paul Regan in impersonations, June Allyson in a bright song number in which she begs the conductor not to bury the melody, Rags Ragland, John Craven, and the orchestras of Vaughan Monroe and Spike Jones are included in the extensive list of talents.

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Thomas Wolfe's first novel, "Look Homeward, Angel," will be filmed by Arthur Ripley, whose recent production of "A Voice In the Wind," has been released through United Artists.

© Vitagraph; Waxman

Col. Robert Lee Scott, Jr.

Whose book, "God Is My Co-Pilot," is being brought to the screen.

Flier Advises on Filming Of 'God Is My Co-Pilot'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

When Col. Robert Lee Scott, Jr., was resting in New York, after his Asiatic adventures, he conceived the idea of writing a book about them which subsequently became a best-seller under the title, "God Is My Co-Pilot." The book now is being brought to the screen by Warner Brothers, with Colonel Scott acting in an advisory capacity.

The book was dictated in three days and nights, but Colonel Scott doesn't seem to think this was extraordinary.

"It was a job of straight reporting," he says. "There was nothing to invent."

The picture is Colonel Scott's own history. He himself thinks it is not very different from that of thousands of other fliers now at the front.

He was born in Waynesboro, Ga., and began his flying career at 13 in a World War I Jenny which he bought in Macon for $75. He never was very long out of the air after that. After graduating from West Point he spent three years in the Canal Zone on special detail, anw was the director of flight training at Leemore, Calif., when the war started.

He began his war career by taka bomber to China, but by the time he arrived there the Japanese had captured all bases that could threaten Japan with bombing. He was then assigned to haul freight and supplies to Gen. Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers in Burma. He managed to persuade General Chennault (who was then Colonel Chennault) to let him fly a P-40 to cover the transport flights, and a good deal of his reputation as a fighter was built during this period. When the USAAF took over the Volunteer Group in 1942, he was assigned as the commander of the Twenty-third Flying Group under General Chennault.

He led this group in 185 missions. He has accumulated more than 8,000 hours of flying time in military type craft, with 520 of those hours in actual combat, and with 215 of the combat hours achieved in a single month.

Attached now to General Arnold's staff, Colonel Scott is on special duty as technical adviser on his picture.

The incident which led to the title of his book is well known, but will perhaps bear repeating. At one time during a combat flight the cockpit of his plane was punctured by a 20mm. cannon shot which just grazed the back of his neck. Untouched, he was asked by a Chinese friend who was flying with him.

"No one," he answered, "I fly alone."

"You are mistaken," the Chinese told him in effect, "for God is your co-pilot. You could not, otherwise, come through these adventures unhurt."

Dennis Morgan plays the Scott role in the picture, with a supporting cast which includes Raymond Massey as General Chennault, Alan Hale, Dane Clark, Andrea King, John Ridgeley, and Donald Woods.

Novelties for Symphony

George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, entertaining representatives of the press at luncheon at the Harvard Club the other day, added a detail or two in the way of announcement of arrangements for the coming season. Works to have their first performance at the regular subscription concerts are the following:

Concerto for orchestra, by Béla Bartók; Second Symphony, by David Diamond; Overture, "From the American Folklore," by Boris Koutzen; Suite, "The Feast During the Plague," by Arthur Lourié; Orchestral Variations, by Arnold Schönberg, and Third Symphony, by Bohuslav Martinů.

Coming in for first-time Boston Symphony presentation are "Prayer in Time of War," by William Schuman; Spirituals for string choir and orchestra, by Morton Gould, and Concerto for two pianos, by Martinů.

Mr. Judd mentioned a change in touring arrangements which sets the New York concerts of the orchestra in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evenings instead of on Thursdays as hitherto. The Saturday night programs over the radio, duration of an hour, continue. The Youth Concerts, six in number, will be given as usual in Symphony Hall under the direction of Wheeler Beckett. For another touring matter, the orchestra is dated to give a program at West Point for the Military Academy community on the afternoon of Nov. 19.

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, is finishing up his vacation in the Berkshires. He returns to Boston in time to rehearse his players for the opening concert of 1944-45, which is billed for Friday afternoon, Oct. 6, the particular piece for the occasion being Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, the performance dedicated "To the Heroes of the United Nations."

Screen Notes

M-G-M's "Week End at the Waldorf" will have Ginger Rogers, Lana Turner, Walter Pidgeon, and Van Johnson in the leading roles. The story is of the "Grand Hotel" order. Arthur Hornblow will produce and Robert Z. Leonard will direct.

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Samuel Bronston announces the following Jack London stories will be filmed during the next two years: "The Valley of the Moon," "The tSar Rover," and "The Little Lady of the Big House."

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The Hippodrome, New York theater spectacle now dismantled, will be the subject of an M-G-M film. The story by Samuel Hoffenstein will also include some Coney Island scenes.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, September 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

© Vitagraph

Claude Rains

In "Mr. Skeffington," now at the Paramount and Fenway.

Today on Shore Waves

Melbourne—8 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—4 p. m.—Popular music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6 p. m.—"Freedom Forum." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVZ, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YVRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 19.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Dance music. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime: recordings.
4:45 p. m.—South American Soiree.
5:00 p. m.—News: Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Music.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Yarns.
7:45 p. m.—Frontline Headlines.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30—Same as WNAC.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, September 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche Seen at the Metropolitan

"Greenwich Village," the Technicolor picture now at the Metropolitan, starts with an atmospheric presentation of the Washington Square section of Manhattan in 1922. Then it becomes a backstage story of familiar pattern, with Don Ameche as a composer from Kansas, Kenneth Harvey, who comes close to losing his savings and his music when he encounters urban sharpshooters who flourish on the fringes of the theater.

William Bendix is well cast as Danny O'Mara, proprietor of a night club, who is determined to put on a show that will rival the Ziegfeld productions. Danny has great hope for Bonnie Watson as a coming star, but much to his distress she becomes interested in Kenneth. For Danny was in love with her, and in his resentment he does not care how soon Kenneth is robbed. But finally Danny, being soft-hearted really, puts all of his energy into giving Kenneth's music the best possible presentation in an operetta.

Vivian Blaine makes a good impression as singer and actress within the limitations of her conventional part. Carmen Miranda as Princess Querida is amusing and likable as Bonnie's Brazilian friend who is trying to make a start in the American amusement world. She appears in several of her eccentric song specialties, with her own band of native players. Miss Miranda's headgear includes a hat made of lollipops and stick candy.

Technicolor is used with pictorial charm in scenes that mostly are lighted artificially. Agreeable use is made of shadow effects in presenting the interior of the club and the overstuffed flat that Bonnie shares with Querida.

The DeMarcos do one of their dashing ballroom turns in the club and offer a bright bit as attendants in a delicatessen next door, who dance and sing as they take down the shutters of their shop for the day. This incident reminds one of the pleasant musical films that came out of Central Europe 20 years ago.

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'Roger Touhy, Gangster'

"Roger Touhy, Gangster!", the other feature at the Metropolitan, is apparently a factual account of the crimes and punishment of Roger Touhy and his mob. It starts in 1931 with scenes of terrorism in Chicago growing out of the gang's bootlegging activities, and continues with beer racketeering after the end of prohibition and the kidnaping of a man, who is held for ransom until his partner pays $100,000 for his release. Detectives trace the criminals, and they are sent to prison on testimony of one of them who turns state's evidence. Touhy and the others escape after eight years, but finally F. B. I. men locate them and force their surrender.

The picture depicts the climax of the courtroom proceedings in which the gangsters are found guilty, and gives much footage to depressing scenes of prison life. Apart from the brief appearance of Lois Andrews as Daisy, one of the gangster's "molls," there is no feminine interest.

Preston Foster is a ruthless Touhy. He has one brutal scene in which, it is suggested, he beats and kicks into insensibility one of the gang who wishes to quit. Victor McLaglen as Touhy's slightly cultured chief aid brings something like humor into the proceedings now and then with corrections of the boss's grammar.

Films for New Season At State and Orpheum

Among the first of the films scheduled for early autumn at the State and Orpheum in Boston will be "Since You Went Away," David O. Selznick's lengthy production, starring Claudette Colbert, which is now showing in New York. Another early arrival will be the M-G-M Technicolor "Kismet," with Ronald Colman and Marlene Dietrich.

Lana Turner will appear in "Marriage Is a Private Affair," with John Hodiak and James Craig.

Judy Garland will be seen in "Meet Me in St. Louis," a film with special song numbers. Featured are little Margaret O'Brien, Mary Astor, Marjorie Main, and Chill Wills.

The stars of "Mrs. Miniver" will be together again in "Mrs. Parkington," based on the novel by Louis Bromfield.

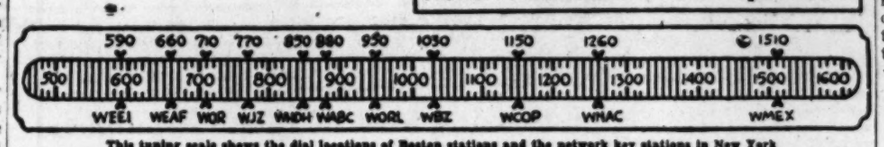
Other M-G-M films scheduled for autumn and winter release include: Abbott and Costello in "Lost in a Harem"; Mickey Rooney and Elizabeth Taylor in "National Velvet"; Spencer Tracy, Van Johnson, and Robert Walker in "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo"; William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man Goes Home"; Laurel and Hardy in "The Home Front"; "The Picture of Dorain Gray" with George Sanders; "The Ziegfeld Follies" in Technicolor, starring Fred Astaire, Red Skelton, Fanny Brice, Judy Garland, Lana Turner, Lucille Ball and practically the entire roster of players on the M-G-M lot; and "Music for Millions," starring Margaret O'Brien, June Allyson, José Iturbi and Jimmy Durante.

Also to be seen will be a sequel to "Lasscie Come Home" called "The Son of Lassie"; Wallace Berry and James Gleason in "Cloud Busters"; Gene Kelly, Frank Sinatra, Jan Clayton in "Anchors Aweigh"; and Mary Astor and Philip Dorn in "Autumn Fever."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim" ..	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		News service
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical variety	'Right to Happiness"		News service
4:00	8 Bells in Boston;	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball	Sports comments
4:15	Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens ..	Westbrook Van Voorhis.	'Lorenzo Jones' sketch	Boston Braves - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball	Victory Gardening
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	"Young Widder Brown"		J. Manning, trombone
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates ..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Ray Noble's Orch
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:30	Notes for Victory ..	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	Talk; Industrial talk ..	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones..	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; Maj. Fielding	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jack Leonard, songs
7:15	We Who Dream; dr	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; Terry's Tunes.	News service
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	"Alsdich Family,"	Ray Henle, news	F. Black's Or.; Lucille	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15	with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr.	Manners; B. Graham	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Adventures of the	Meet Your Navy; music	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportunity'; drama; guests	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Thin Man"; News	var. show; Interviews.	Show; gst. Rudy Vallee		Doug Garron's Music
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Gov. Dewey's Neighbors	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classic Album: Dvořák:
9:15	Tina Paxter Boy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	interviewed	"Screen Test"	Slavonic Dances
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classic Album: Dvořák:
9:45		Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter mc	Show; J. R. King, mc.	Slavonic Dances
10:00	Moore-Durante Variety show; orch.	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Network sports	News service
10:15		Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Sports news; Bill Stern	Network sports	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Network sports	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam" ..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:30	Baron Hugo's Orch	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Baron Hugo's Orch	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	H. Lewis; Geo. & Dixie	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30	Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Help Wanted';	"Breakfast Club"	Edw. McHugh, hymns ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Wed and Hadley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home Nws
10:00	'Youth on Parade';	'Fannie Hurst Presents':	'Smiling Ed McConnell';	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	"The Candy Butcher"	Children's program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'Daily Inspirations'
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program ..	Babe Ruth; baseball quiz	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs ..	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Amory Brothers, songs	First Piano Quartet	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	'Let's Pretend'	Mayor of Tin Pan Alley	First Piano Quartet	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	"Nations"; Billie	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45	Burke; guests	Air Express Music	riety; Andy Devine, mc	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	Diana Lynn, guest	riety show; Music pgm	Consumer Time	News service	"Potpourri"; News
12:30	Louise Allbritton;	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	'Wife Takes Flier'	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; Talk ..	Spotlight on Youth	J. Otis' 'Toby Tyler'	'Views and Reviews'	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Memory Lane Ballads"	News service	First Game: Boston	Parade of Bands;
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program.	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation	John Metcalf's Hymnal	Flight football game;	ers baseball game	Dance Lineup
2:15	Report to Nation	American Red Cross ...	Bill Stern commentator	First Game: Boston	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	'Pan America Call-	Radio Pals	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Sports program
2:45	ing'; music	Newscast	Flight football game;	ers baseball game	Music and News
3:00	News service	Music in Review	Bill Stern commentator	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Pepper Shaker
3:15	Across Caribbean ..	Music in Review	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Dodgers baseball game	News service
3:30	Showtime Matinee.	"ABC's of OPA"	Flight football game;	Band Parade	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Showtime Matinee.	"Safety in Wartime"	Bill Stern commentator	Second Game: Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky.	WAVE Variety Program	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:15	Melody; News	Pamella King, songs ..	Flight football game ..	ers baseball game	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:30	CBS Symphony Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch ..	Sports comments	Second Game: Boston	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:45	CBS Symphony Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch ..	Rhythm Workshop	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Studio program	"Your America"; Lee	ers baseball game ..	Sports comments
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Concert orchestra	Kopp, econ.; guests ..	Braves-Dodgers game ..	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Concert orchestra	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs ..	"Starring Curt Massey"	Les Cattelle's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One; News ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Symphony of Melody ..	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Why Pay for UNRA	Soldiers With Wings ..	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings ..	Something for the Girls	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr	Aria A. Albaugh, talk..	Tony Martin, songs
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	"German-Americans"	Air Lane Trio	News service
7:30	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Billy Dooler's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Barly Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Frank Sinatior, news.	Religious program
8:15	Sophie Tucker, gst	Barly Am. Dance Music	Gwynn; Ed. Gardner ..	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	'Inner Sanctum';	Gilbert & Sullivan Fes-	Truth or Consequences;	The Cisco Kid'; drama.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	tival; "Yeoman of the	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	The Cisco Kid'; drama.	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Guard"; soloists; Josef	National Barn Dance;	Theater of the Air: "D-	Classical Album: Gla-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Stepak, conductor	Coon Creek Boys, gsts.	Day — 1787"; music-	zounov: 'The Seasons'
9:30	Or.; F. Sinatra	Louis Prima's Orch. ..	"Can You Top This?";	drama; chorus; soloists	Classical Album: Gla-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	zounov: 'The Seasons'
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news.	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's "Cor-	Musical Autographs	Wood, mc; Bert Lahr	'Shady Valley Barn	"Lonesome Drifter"
10:30	rection, Please" ..	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	Dance"; Orch.; soloists	Chick Webb's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	"The Man Called X" ..	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	George Wood, m. c.	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:15	"Interrupted Jam" ..	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Weather; Off the Record	George Stoney's Orch..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Woody Herman Or	Fisherman's program ..	"I Sustain the Wings";	George Lopez' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Woody Herman Or	Concert in Miniature ..	AAFTC Band; drama..	Lani McIntire's Orch..	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open Orpheum 9:00 A.M. State 10:50 A.M.
GREATER than the BOOK!
SPENCER TRACY in M-G-M's "The SEVENTH CROSS"
with SIGNE HASSO • HUME CRONYN
JESSICA TANDY • AGNES MOOREHEAD
HERBERT RUDLEY • FELIX BRESSART
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LUCILLE BALL • DICK POWELL
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ANNE BAXTER • WILLIAM EYTHE
"EVE OF ST. MARK"
TRUDY MARSHALL-SHEILA RYAN
"LADIES OF WASHINGTON"
Sun. "BATHING BEAUTY"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER • UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
EDITH KING • RALPH CLANTON
EVES. AT 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15

PLYMOUTH 2 WKS. BEG. TUES. SEPT. 19
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
in a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
EVES. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, Inc. tax. Seats Now

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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AND HIS ORCHESTRA

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Darryl F. Zanuck's WILSON
in Technicolor
DIRECTED BY HENRY KING
FRED WARING NOW!
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
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The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
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OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
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CORNELIA OTIS DENNIE DUDLEY
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"Casanova Brown"
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CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES
PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES, PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES, SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS AND HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS
HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. 2 NO. 5 PUBLISHED BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT SEPTEMBER, 1944

Airlines Pick Pratt & Whitney Engines for Post-War Douglas Planes; Air Age Arrives as Army and Navy Warlines Forge Global Network

Fly Million Miles Every 24 Hours

Pratt & Whitney Engines Carry 96% of Burden

WASHINGTON—Rushed by the demands of a many-front war, the long-dreamed-of air age of tomorrow has been made an accomplished fact of today by the U.S. Army Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service with the help of the commercial airlines.

Development has been veiled in military secrecy. Now it is possible to give a composite picture.

A quick glimpse behind the scenes staggers the imagination with what is going on every hour of every day all over the world.

Before the war, domestic airlines used some 350 airplanes. Today, ATC and NATS use more than 2,900 transport planes besides the hundreds used by Army, Navy and Marines in special services.

Span Oceans 100 Times Daily

These airplanes are flying the equivalent of 40 times around the world every day. They are crossing the Atlantic about every 20 minutes. They are crossing the Pacific 30 times daily.

ATC made more than 4,500 trips "over the Hump" in one recent month. Its planes are carrying more to China than ever came in over the Burma road.

Many ATC and NATS planes are used for training new pilots. They usually carry war cargoes between domestic bases.

ATC and NATS rush spare parts, tanks, jeeps, ammunition, gasoline, food, field guns to blazing fronts, speed morale-building mail to fighting men, bring wounded back, carry emergency supplies. In the same planes, war materials to keep U. S. factories operating come by air from all over the world—block mica from India, rubber seeds from Liberia, tin, mercury and tungsten from China, rubber from Brazil, and beryl from the Pacific.

Although ATC and NATS records for airborne cargo are impressive, the services point out that the true measure of value lies in the timelines.

Commercial Airlines Cooperate

Both services pay tribute to the 18 domestic and three international U.S. airlines, which gave their knowledge, pilots, maintenance workers, built modification centers, flew military routes under contract and trained Army and Navy pilots.

Service routes go through Arctic sleet, tropic thunderheads, North Atlantic fogs and Sahara sands, obstacles that put a premium on dependability of equipment.

These war lines were built around equipment which had been developed by the aircraft industry and the airlines and was available when the need came. Six basic types of big transports, four land planes and two flying boats, carry the major portion of the load. All but one are powered with Pratt & Whitney engines. These account for 96% of the total mileage flown. Hamilton Standard propellers fly 80% of the total mileage.

At this moment, the global air services concentrate on war. But looking ahead to post-war world air commerce, aviation officials point out that the military air transport operations have resulted in a priceless accumulation of operating experience and technical improvements which have advanced the art of air transportation by as much as 25 years.

SERVICE AIRLINES REACH OUT 240,000 MILES TO ALL BATTLE FRONTS

These global drawings indicate the scope of Army-Navy air transport operations. Left: routes southwest from U.S.A. span Pacific to link island outposts; routes northwest serve Alaska and Aleutian frontier. Right: traffic lanes flow across North Atlantic to European battle zones; other routes to south and east link South America, Africa, Middle East, India and China. Airplanes are flying more than a million miles a day along these war-developed skyways. Planes equipped with Pratt & Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard propellers carry the bulk of the load

Flying Freighters Answer Urgent Calls For Supplies

WASHINGTON—Hurry calls for vital supplies to keep Allied war machinery in fighting trim have given Army Air Transport Command and Naval Air Transport Service some of the toughest, most unusual cargoes ever transported by air. These emergency jobs are handled in stride, as scheduled flights continue with airline regularity.

NATS recently rushed a 6,100-pound reduction pinion gear 5,300 miles from Philadelphia to a disabled cruiser. In a fraction of the time otherwise required the cruiser was back in action.

Air transport turned the tide in the Solomons when U. S. fighting men nearly ran out of hand grenades. Six tons of grenades were rushed from Utah. They arrived in the Solomons three days later on ATC Consolidated Liberator Expresses in time to stop the Japs.

When Rommel was pounding at Cairo, British defense was tottering. Anti-tank gun shell fuses were running out. ATC and the Royal Air Force teamed up and delivered the munitions in three days. Army officials said this saved the campaign for the Allies.

One ATC Curtiss Commando flew a cow to a remote base on the Indian Ocean to provide fresh milk, long craved by milk-thirsty U.S. soldiers. Another time an ATC plane had as a part of its cargo, a falcon. The bird was brought to the front to stalk enemy carrier pigeons.

NATS' strangest shipment was a plane load of beetles to Central America. With the Philippines went our chief source of hemp. Beetles are used to check hemp weevils on new plantations.

More than 200,000 wounded men have been evacuated by aerial transport. One Double Wasp-powered Curtiss Commando brought a soldier with a broken neck back from China to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. — 15,000 miles in 82 hours.

International Air Service

WASHINGTON—Here is a brief picture of international air transport service as it is actually being carried on today by the Army Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service. All figures are approximate and represent combined totals.

Airplanes in service	More than 2,900
Route miles	240,000
Airplane miles flown per month	34,000,000
Cargo and mail carried per month	80,000,000 lbs.
Passengers per month	145,000
Atlantic crossings per month	2,200
Pacific crossings per month	900
Personnel	140,000
Mileage flown with Pratt & Whitney engines	96%
Mileage flown with Hamilton Standard propellers	80%

The airplanes hauling the bulk of the cargo for the Army Air Transport Command are the Douglas Skytrain, Douglas Skymaster, Consolidated Liberator and Curtiss Commando.

The principal types used by the Naval Air Transport Service are the Douglas Skytrain and Douglas Skymaster landplanes and the Consolidated Coronado and Martin Mariner flying boats.

Guam, Saipan Now Regular Stops

PEARL HARBOR—Eleven days after the fall of Saipan, Naval Air Transport Service scheduled the island as a new stop. They began operating Consolidated Coronados and Martin Mariners, both flying boats, in and out of the island waters every hour on the hour, weeks before the battle-damaged runways had been repaired.

Later when the land-based Douglas Skymasters took over, the Saipan bulletin board listed arrivals and departures for Guam, Eniwetok and Kwajalein, just as the bulletin board at Chicago lists flights for New York and San Francisco.

Between Saipan and Eniwetok, unarmed and unarmored transport planes fly at night with their lights on.

AIR AND SEA CARGOES MEET AT PACIFIC BASE

U.S. Navy Photo

A Navy Consolidated Coronado skims the masts of a cargo vessel as it comes in for a harbor landing in the South Pacific. Along the thousands of miles of NATS routes, these Twin Wasp-powered flying boats are speeding up the tempo of war with quick deliveries of mail, men and materials

Navy Shells Range 3,000 Miles

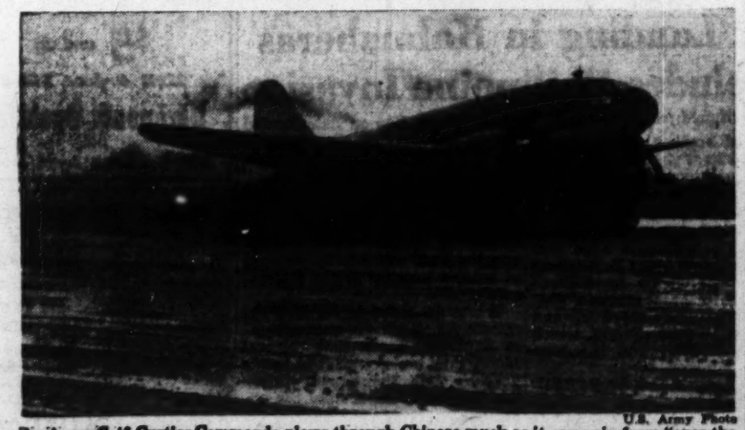
WASHINGTON—What might be called the longest range shells ever fired hit the Nazis recently—the projectiles travelled over 3,000 miles before they smashed into their target.

French ships in a Mediterranean battle were running out of shells, with no reserve ammunition on that side of the Atlantic. A check showed that American six-inch shells, with slight adjustment, would fit the guns.

Tons of shells were loaded on two big Douglas Skymasters each powered by four Pratt & Whitney engines. The heavily loaded landplanes flew the Atlantic to North Africa in stride for the Naval Air Transport Service.

Thirty-four hours after the take-off from the East Coast of the United States, the Skymasters delivered their cargoes. The French warships kept right on pouring shells into Nazi coastal defenses.

CHINA MUD DOESN'T FAZE C-46'S DOUBLE WASPS



U.S. Army Photo

An Army C-46 Curtiss Commando plows through Chinese muck as it comes in from "over the Hump." On this ATC run, Pratt & Whitney engines take a nightmarish beating. They lift heavily loaded planes off dusty Indian fields in 100-degree temperatures, pull up across 15,000-foot Himalayan passes in below zero weather and land on muddy Chinese airstrips

C-54s Make Record Hops

WASHINGTON — A 3,800-mile nonstop flight, the first ever made between London and Washington, was completed recently by an Army Air Transport Command crew in a C-54 Douglas Skymaster, powered by four Pratt & Whitney engines turning Hamilton Standard propellers.

The big Douglas plane made the long trip in exactly 18 hours, averaging 210 miles an hour. Normal time over the shorter ATC route from New York to Scotland is 20 to 22 hours.

Another Skymaster covered 3,400 miles from Ceylon, India, to Australia in 15¼ hours, largely over Jap territory.

WASHINGTON — A Navy base in the Canal Zone flashed a rush call for a new rotor for a turbine. It weighed 10,000 pounds. NATS dispatched it from the U.S.A. aboard a Douglas Skymaster, heaviest single item ever shipped by air. The rotor arrived on time.

D-Day Equipment Goes By Air

WASHINGTON—Special invasion equipment, so secret that it cannot yet be named, was the subject of a rush call to the Naval Air Transport Service and the Army Air Transport Command just three days before D-Day.

Within hours giant Navy and Army Douglas Skymasters, each powered by four Pratt & Whitney engines, were on their way.

They rendezvoused at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent, Maryland. Truckloads of the crated gear poured onto the floor at one end, and carefully sorted airplane loads of stripped down material went out the other.

Together NATS and ATC ferried 222,455 pounds of the secret equipment in time for the invasion. So important were these shipments that Admiral H. R. Stark, commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, said their successful arrival was "one of the vital factors on which the success of the operation hinged."

Double Wasp Engines Will Drive DC-6 at Over Five Miles a Minute

American, Pan American-Grace and United Air Lines All Specify Hamilton Standard Propellers

NEW YORK—Contracts for 93 four-engine Douglas transports, all powered with battle-proved Pratt & Whitney engines and equipped with Hamilton Standard propellers, have been signed here by American Airlines, Pan American-Grace Airways and United Air Lines, with the Douglas Aircraft Company.

Revelation that these engines and propellers will power the luxury airliners came simultaneously with the news that this same power equipment is carrying the bulk of the load for the Army Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service in their million-mile-a-day global air operations.

The contracts call for delivery of 25 Douglas DC-4s and 30 Douglas DC-6s to American, three DC-4s to Pan American-Grace, and 15 DC-4s plus 20 DC-6s to United when relaxation of military needs permit Douglas to build the new sky giants. United Air Lines announced it would buy 15 more DC-6s.

Eastern Air Lines was also to sign a contract shortly for DC-4s. Other U.S. and foreign lines have contracts under discussion, Douglas revealed.

Both aircraft are commercial developments of the famous Army C-54 Douglas Skymaster which has made trans-oceanic flying routine. The DC-4 is a four-mile-a-minute, 44-passenger and cargo transport plane, powered by four Pratt & Whitney 1450-horsepower Twin Wasp engines.

The DC-6 cruises at more than five miles a minute and carries 56 passengers. It is a new airplane designed to take advantage of the greater power now available. Its four Double Wasp engines develop 2100 horsepower each. Coast-to-coast flights in eight and a half hours, and New York to Chicago in 2 hours and 40 minutes give an idea of performance possible with this war-developed engine.

"Signing of these contracts definitely assures post-war air leadership for the United States," President Donald W. Douglas said. "With their unrivaled speed, comfort and efficiency, these new transport planes will represent a long stride forward in domestic and international airline service."

21 Airlines Help Army, Navy

WASHINGTON — Eighteen domestic and three international U.S. flag airlines have been flying military routes under contract to the Army Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service, or doing maintenance, training and research work for the Army and Navy.

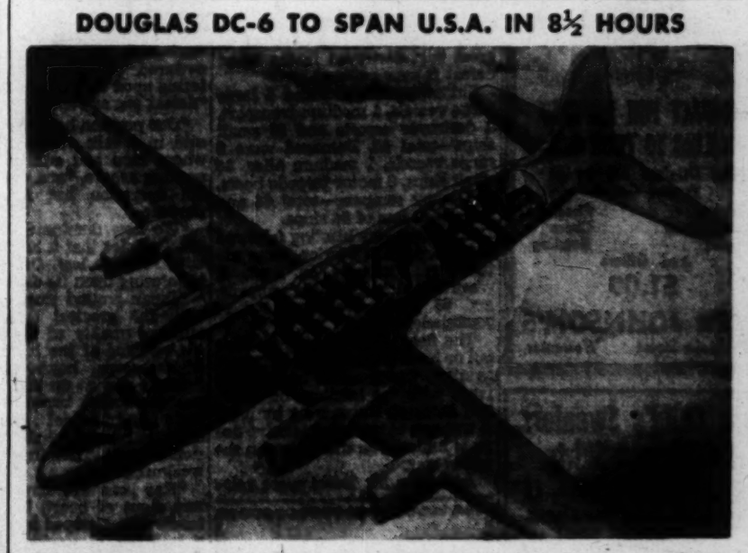
Overseas operators for the ATC include: American, American Export, Braniff, Eastern, Hawaiian, Colonial, Northeast, Northwest, Panagra, Pan American, TWA, United and Western.

Handling Army rush cargoes within the United States are: All-American, Chicago and Southern, Continental, Delta, Inland, Mid-Continent, National and Penn-Central.

Pan American and American Export are flying large contract operations for the Navy, while training of some Navy transport pilots, navigators and mechanics has been done by American, American Export, Pan American, Penn-Central and United.

The experience of these domestic and international airlines in war time operation will be of invaluable aid in the post-war transportation of cargoes and passengers by air. With vastly increased horsepower available airlines will be able to carry bigger loads farther, faster, more economically.

DOUGLAS DC-6 TO SPAN U.S.A. IN 8½ HOURS



High horsepower, high speed, heavy payloads characterize the newly announced Douglas DC-6 luxury airliner. Its four Double Wasp engines develop 8400 horsepower, enabling operators to schedule coast-to-coast flights with mail, cargo and 56 passengers in eight and one-half hours. Cutaway view shows interior and seating arrangements

Hamilton Propellers On DC-4, DC-6

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—The Douglas DC-4 airliner is equipped with three-bladed Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers, 13 feet, 1 inch in diameter. Hydromatics have long been standard equipment on all U. S. airlines. This type is like that used on present DC-3 airplanes. The blades are like those on the speedy North American Mustang, of hard alloy aluminum, minus the rubber cuffs or fairings. The entire propeller will be somewhat smaller and considerably lighter than the paddle blade type installed on the Army C-54 version of the DC-4.

The DC-6 will also be equipped with Hydromatic propellers, three bladed, 13 feet, 2 inches in diameter. Blades will be of the wider type like those on the de Havilland Mosquito. Blades on both planes will use the NACA laminar-flow airfoil which provides improved performance in level flight.

SKYMASTER TAKES ON HEAVY OVERSEAS CARGO

U.S. Army Photo

At a U. S. airport, the giant hatch of an Army C-54 Douglas Skymaster opens to receive tires and crates of vital war materials for shipment to the fighting fronts. Hundreds of these land-based planes fly the ocean routes of ATC and NATS, each powered by four Pratt & Whitney engines turning Hamilton Standard propellers

ADVERTISEMENT

Americans Invade Palau—Allies Capture Nancy

Continued from Page 1

boxes are lightly armed and thinly garrisoned.

Occupation of Nancy puts American forces in position to roll up the stubborn defense line the Germans have improvised in the Lorraine approaches to the Rhine and the Siegfried barrier.

Pacific:

Americans Invade Palau and Morotai

American assault forces converging on the Philippines from the south and east landed on the fortress-like Palau Islands and Morotai on the heels of the most crushing aerial bombardment the island archipelago ever received.

Marines and Army assault forces from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' Central Pacific Command landed on unnamed islands of the Palau group, 600 miles east of Mindanao Island in the Philippines, while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's shock troops made a surprise landing on Morotai, 300 miles south of Mindanao.

Both commanders, now operating their forces as a co-ordinated team squeezing Japan's prize conquest of the Pacific war, announced the invasions a few hours after they were accomplished, indicating initial success and confidence in the outcome.

Japan's ability to send immediate aid to the invaded islands was knocked out by the crushing aerial battle of the Philippines which in four days of United States carrier-plane attacks wiped out 501 Nipponese planes and 173 surface craft.

Sea-borne aircraft scarcely had returned to their flat tops when Admiral William F. Halsey's bristling Third Fleet opened up a barrage on Palau with everything it had, including rockets and the big guns of America's newest and most heavily armed battleships.

"Enemy defenses are being heavily bombed and shell at close range," Admiral Nimitz announced nine hours after assault forces splashed ashore against the strongly defended, reef-encircled islands.

"Landings are continuing against stiff ground opposition," he said, indicating that beachheads had been hacked out on one of the most powerful outposts of the Japanese Empire.

His original announcement gave no further details of the amphibious operations, directed by Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, commander of the Third Amphibious Force. Landing forces were commanded by Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith of the Marine Corps.

Invasion of Palau represents an 825-mile advance from Guam.

Japan had developed the islands as a powerful naval, air, and seaplane base, but their defenses built under 25 years of Japanese supervision were badly battered under an almost continuous nine-day American air bombardment. Surface ships shelled the islands repeatedly during this period, finally moving in for the barrage immediately preceding the invasion.

Air and shelling attacks were concentrated largely on Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus, and the three southernmost islands—Anguar, Peleliu, and Negesebus.

Caroline Islands Cut Off From Japan

Conquest of Palau will cut off completely the 2,000-mile-long Caroline Island chain, which has been bombed from end to end, and leave its large garrisons, including Truk, faced by the prospects of surrender as the only alternative to starvation and continued bombings. Palau was the Japanese headquarters for the Mandated Islands.

The day before the Palau invasion, Admiral Halsey's powerful fleet, still unable to bring the reluctant Japanese Navy to battle, wound up a crushing three-day aerial assault by its carrier planes on the central Philippine Islands of Cebu, Panay, Negros, and Leyte.

Admiral Nimitz announced that the planes inflicted crippling damage to enemy air forces, shipping, and ground installations. . . . Aircraft destroyed: 156 shot down in combat and 277 destroyed on the ground.

At the end of the third day the Japanese air fleet was vanished, in great part destroyed in the worst defeat it ever suffered.

Shipping sunk included 2 large cargo vessels, 1 medium transport, 2 destroyer escorts and 35 small ships—total 40. Damaged were 5 cargo vessels, 1 medium oiler, 36 small ships, 2 motor torpedo boats, and many sampans—total 44 and an overall loss of 84 ships.

This three-day blasting followed the Third Fleet carrier-plane attack on Mindanao on Sept. 8, when 89 ships, including sampans, and 68 planes were put out of commission.

The fleet action served to wipe out or force farther away Japanese aviation which might have interfered with the landings on Palau and Morotai. But merely by itself it was one of the most decisive defeats inflicted on the enemy in the whole war.

American air losses were relatively light and surface loss was nil, Admiral Nimitz said.

The carrier planes wrought havoc with ground defenses on the central islands. The communiqué said: "Several airfields were bombed and strafed by our planes. Oil-storage facilities, ammunition dumps, warehouses, barracks, and buildings were set afire.

"Enemy air opposition the first day was considerable and was reinforced during the first night so that its strength on the second day was also formidable. Enemy planes rose to intercept our aircraft, but no attempts were made to attack our surface ships. On the third day, enemy airpower was nonexistent and antiaircraft fire was meager."

Since Palau was first attacked by strong American carrier forces March 30, the Japanese lost at least 238 planes and probably 62 others, until there were no longer any more left to defend the islands.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Progress in West

Arrows indicate forward progress of Allied spearheads attacking Siegfried Line defenses of Germany.

Staff Warns Hitler On Length of War

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 15

The Swiss Journal de Genève quotes the German General Staff as warning Hitler that the German Army would be unable to continue fighting more than another eight weeks.

Quoting reports from inside Germany the newspaper said Field Marshal Walther von Model, Nazi Commander of the Western Front, and Col. Gen Heinz Guderian, Chief of Staff, in delivering the industrialists' estimate told Hitler the worst must be feared.

The paper added that the Rhineland population and especially South German Roman Catholics are "longing for the arrival of the Allies."

MacArthur Says:

Defeat Stares Japan in Face

Gen. Douglas MacArthur who landed with American troops at Morotai in the Halmahera Islands declared "our campaign is now entering upon its decisive stage" and "defeat stares Japan in the face."

"Our position here is secure," he said in a talk on the beachhead where men and equipment were pouring ashore, "and our immediate operation has achieved its purpose.

"We now dominate the Moluccas. I rejoice that it has been done with so little loss. Our campaign is entering upon its decisive stage.

"Japan ground troops still fight with the greatest tenacity. The military quality of the rank and file remains of the highest. Their officer corps, however, deteriorates as you go up the scale. It is fundamentally based upon the caste and feudal system and doesn't represent strict professional merit. Therein lies Japan's weakness.

"Her sons are strong of limb and stout of heart, but weak in leadership. Gripped inexorably by a military hierarchy, that hierarchy is now failing the nation. It has had neither the imagination nor foresighted ability to organize Japanese resources for total war. Defeat now stares Japan in the face.

"Its barbaric codes have dominated Japanese character and culture for centuries and have practiced a type of national savagery at strange variance with many basic impulses of the Japanese people. Its successful domination has been based largely on the people's belief in its infallibility.

"When public opinion realizes that its generals and admirals have failed in the field of actual combat and campaigning, the revulsions produced in Japanese thought will be terrific. Therein lies the basis tor ultimate hope that the Japanese citizen will cease his almost idolatrous worship of the military and readjust his thoughts along more rational lines.

"No sophistry can disguise the fact from him that the military has failed him in this greatest hour of need. That failure may mark the beginning of a new and ultimately happier era for him. This hour of decision is close at hand."

Western Front:

Nancy and Maastricht Taken by Allies

The cities of Nancy and Maastricht, strongholds at opposite ends of a 180-mile front, fell to the battering offensive of American armies which had driven with shattering force into the depths of the Siegfried Line at three places.

Nancy, a famed French bastion on the banks of the Meruthe in a crook below the Moselle, fell in the southern onslaught of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

Maastricht, Netherlands city guarding the Meuse Canal where the Germans made their fateful crossing into Belgium in 1940, fell during fierce penetrations of German defenses north of half-encircled Aachen, the German High Command announced.

The announcement was confirmed by a war correspondent of Aneta, Dutch news agency, who said the Capital of Limburg was liberated by American troops and Netherlands Forces of the Interior.

Nancy, 14th city of France and historic scene of French resistance both in ancient times and in World War I, is 68 miles from the Strasbourg crossing of the Rhine.

The Germans, who had reported the jaws of an iron vise closing upon the city to the southeast and northeast, withdrew during the night and fired scarcely a shot as an American general led the way in a jeep into the wildly celebrating city.

A force of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army, which crossed the frontier of the Dutch Province of Limburg Sept. 14, was said by the Germans to have advanced to a point near Valkenburg, 12 miles northeast of Aachen, in the course of the sweep through Maastricht, a city of 67,000.

Aachen, under artillery fire from the Americans who had advanced to points within a mile of the city from the south and southeast, was threatened with an encirclement such as toppled Nancy.

South of Aachen, vital citadel two miles inside the German frontier, the Germans admitted the Americans had driven powerful armored forces into wedges in the "glacis" or face of the Siegfried Line.

Allied announcements and dispatches said three penetrations from two to eight miles deep and six to nine miles wide—one of them completely through the first belt of fortifications—had been made in the line toward the Rhine cities of Cologne and Coblenz.

Nazi Resistance Stiffens at Aachen

German resistance stiffened along the southern outskirts of Aachen, key to the western approaches to Germany's rich industrial Rhineland, which was shelled and was being bypassed.

The Americans were capitalizing on their tremendous advantage in fire power along the 90-mile assault front extending southward from Aachen.

Fighting edged closer to the Moselle west of Metz and in Thionville to the north.

On the northern flank of the Allied line, the British Second Army, was mopping up the last isolated pockets of German resistance in a trap in northern Belgium between the Albert Canal and the Schelde-Meuse Canal east of Antwerp.

The Germans helped to close their own trap. In haste they blew up all but one of the bridges over the Schelde-Meuse Canal before breaking back from the Albert Canal Line. That remaining bridge, at Degrotte, was seized by the British in a sweep into Holland.

At the Brittany port of Brest, the Americans fought their way through the city street by street while from the waterfront thundered the explosions of probably the last Nazi demolitions. The besieged German garrison there had rejected another Allied ultimatum to surrender.

Eastern Front:

Russians Reported Attacking Warsaw

Russian and Polish troops were believed to be storming into Warsaw proper across the broad and swift Vistula from the captured industrial suburb of Praga.

Front dispatches said four Vistula bridges still were standing. A Red Fleet reporter asserted:

"I can see as clearly as the palm of my hand the bridges across the Vistula and the outline of Warsaw." Pravda said Russian batteries had been warned not to fire at the bridges because "we are going to need them."

Another Russian force 30 miles to the south was across the Vistula in the Warka region threatening to outflank scorched ruins of the Capital. No crossing of the Vistula has been reported above Warsaw. Between Praga and the city proper, the river is 500 to 600 yards wide.

The Germans asserted all bridges had been blown up and that Russian attempts to interfere with the German "disengagement" were repelled.

The climactic battle for Warsaw, besieged from without since summer and from within by Polish Partisans, was directed by Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, himself Polish-born.

The assault on Warsaw surpassed in human drama all the successes on the Eastern Front, although these included:

1. Capture of a third to a half of the 16,642 square miles of Transylvania which Hitler assigned to Hungary. The Capital of Cluj, whose 100,000 population make it the largest Romanian-claimed city still in enemy hands, was outflanked and within artillery range of Russians 13 miles to the south.

2. A thrust across the Narew River from captured Nowogrod, Polish railroad town 15 miles south of East Prussia.

3. The thrust of strong patrols into the Beskid Mountains of Czechoslovakia, seeking to link up with Slovak Partisans.

4. An increasing penetration into northern Serbia, where Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced his Yugoslav Partisan Army already has joined forces with the Red Army near Negotin.

Finland:

Germans Attack Finnish Island

German forces attacked the Finnish island of Hogland during the night and a weak Nazi bridgehead was established, but most of the attacks were repelled and nine German ships were sunk or set afire, a Finnish communiqué announced.

Hogland is 110 miles west of Leningrad in the Gulf of Finland.

"Mopping-up of the weak German bridgehead is continuing this morning," the communiqué said.

Sept. 15 was the final day for clearance of German forces from Finland under terms of the preliminary Finnish-Russian armistice agreement.

Text of the Finnish bulletin:

"During the night of Sept. 14-15 a German officer approached the commander of Hogland and demanded surrender of the island to German troops. The demand was categorically refused.

"At the same time German naval forces undertook attacks against various parts of the island's coast. All attacks were repelled except at one point, where the mopping-up of the weak German bridgehead is continuing this morning.

"According to reports, nine German ships either were sunk or set on fire."

Air Over Europe:

German Aircraft Bombed in Athens

American heavy bombers from Italy blasted three airdromes in the Athens area—all crowded with German transport planes rushed there for the evacuation of military personnel in Greece—a few hours after the RAF had raided the same fields for the second successive night.

Between 250 and 500 Fortresses and Liberators showered fragmentation bombs, which are particularly destructive to aircraft, on Elevsis, Tatoi and Kalamaki airfields and obtained good results, it was announced.

Other Fortresses dropped heavy demolition bombs on the submarine pens at Salamis, on an island off the port of Piraeus near Athens.

Allied bombers attacked northwestern Germany again, the enemy asserted, after a night of weather-enforced idleness.

Italy:

Two Towns Fall To Fifth Army

Fifth Army troops battering against the main fortifications of the German Gothic Line in Italy seized Monte Catino and Ponte di Moriano, both some four miles north of Lucca in an area 15 miles from the west coast, Allied headquarters in Rome anounced.

China:

Two Chinese Forces Merge

Chinese forces in north Burma and China's Yunnan Province have established contact somewhere in Yunnan and the Chinese are in full control of a trail between Myitkyina and Tengchung, a Chinese Army spokesman announced.

The two Chinese forces have been driving toward each other for months over wild, mountainous country in an attempt to open an overland supply route to China from India.

Myitkyina, former Japanese stronghold in north Burma, has been in Allied hands for some time. Tengchung, 70 miles southeast of Myitkyina, fell to Chinese troops Sept. 14 following a siege which began June 26. Preceding the final assault, American bombers had skip-bombed holes in its ancient walls. Tengchung is 35 miles from the Burma border and for two years was a Japanese bastion commanding Allied approaches to the Burma Road.

Farther east, Japanese troops surging down the Hunnan-Kwangsi railway are just a little over 60 miles from Kweilin, the Army spokesman said.

Fall Near

By a Staff Artist

City of Warsaw

Closeup view of Warsaw shows how Russian troops in the captured suburb of Praga are preparing to cross the Vistula into the Polish Capital.

Poles and Soviet Groups To Exchange Populations

Continued from Page 1

scattered over Siberia and Central Asia.

In the autumn of 1941, after the Stalin-Sikorski agreement restored Soviet-Polish relations for a time, there was an effort to sort out the Polish refugees and organize Polish settlements, with their own schools and cultural life.

At the same time the Polish war prisoners were released from their internment camp and there began the formation of a Polish Army under Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, which was trained and equipped with the help of the Red Army with the understanding that it would fight on the Eastern Front side by side with the Russians.

The official Poles in London accused the Russians of ill-treating the Polish refugees.

The Russians have always denied this. They acknowledged that in those critical days when the fate of Moscow and the entire country hung in the balance, life was no bed of roses for anybody in Russia.

The Russian civilian population suffered untold hardships of want and privation. The Soviets saw no reason for giving the Poles preferential treatment. They shared the common lot of the Russian people.

Bulk of Army Evacuated

In the spring of 1942, the Polish Government and General Anders began to evacuate his troops from the Soviet Union. General Anders brought out the bulk of his army, about 90,000 fighting men well-trained by the Red Army, but less than half that number of civilians. It was not a case of women and children first.

The bulk of civilians were left behind.

In the summer of 1943, after the suspension of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the London Polish Government, the Union of Polish Patriots was formed in Moscow with Soviet sponsorship and approval.

Poles serving in the Red Army became the nucleus for a Polish Army, similar in concept to the Czech Brigade which had already seen action as a national unit fighting under its own flag.

Women's Battalions

Some recruits for this new force were provided by the civilian Polish refugees, including several women's battalions. But practically all the Poles who were transferred to the new outfit had relatives somewhere in the refugee settlements and were keenly concerned with their welfare.

It was largely at their insistence that the Soviet authorities agreed to transfer the Polish civilians into the Ukraine and Crimea.

Meanwhile the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow had taken up the work of directing the cultural life of the Polish communities where the Polish Embassy had left off after suspension of relations.

Schoolbooks Published

The Patriots published Polish schoolbooks, as well as papers and magazines, distributed relief and ran a bureau which helped relatives and friends locate eath other.

Since then the loot of the Polish refugees has steadily improved until now they definitely receive preferential treatment.

Th present repatriation of the refugees to Poland is somewhat complicated by the fact that the Russians have permanently annexed the eastern portions of prewar Poland. Hence those Poles who came from these regions, if they want to go back to Poland must be given entirely new homes.

However, a good portion of them will be taken care of by the vacancies left by Ukrainians and White Russians who move out of Polish into Soviet territory.

The principle of the exchange of populations, first used with success in modern times by the Greeks and Turks and later misused by Hitler, seems destined for an important part in the coming peace settlement.

Allies Rain Record Air Blows At Most Critical Time for Nazis

Continued from Page 1

Germany on Sept. 13. They smashed war material in factories and depots before it could even leave for the front line.

Record RAF Fire Raid

This followed immediately on the RAF's greatest of all fire raids when 600,000 incendiaries were rained on vital Siegfried Line supply bases of Frankfurt and Stuttgart.

How can Germany stand up to this pounding on a scale never before even thought of in textbooks of warfare — especially when its frontiers, too, are either pierced or critically threatened.

One possible answer seems to be suggested in first reports reaching here today from German soil. Some of these reports tell how Germans in Roetgen welcomed American forces. Here and there Germans said they were glad the Americans had arrived. They said they could stand the war no longer. They were ready to help the Allies. It was the only way they could see to end the war.

Disintegrating Process

Here then is practical evidence of how Germany may collapse not wholesale but bit by bit—a steady disintegrating process. One of Britain's most cautious commentators, Maj. Lewis Hastings, speaking for the British Broadcasting Corporation, by no means ruled out the possibility of German collapse at any time under the Allied land advance and air bombardment.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning to workers of western Germany to keep away from military targets which will be bombed ceaselessly and his call to foreign workers in the Reich to quit and go into hiding adds to the picture of Nazi Germany's last hours which is now taking shape.

Meanwhile, from here one can only imagine what the Germans are having to endure. As a Londoner, one can only multiply what it has been like living through all the bombing of London—and then add some.

Comprehensive View

But I have just had a comprehensive personal view of what it is like backstage on this island aircraft carrier while this greatest of all air offensives is being launched.

Behind American and British air armadas lies one of the most amazing feats of organization. Traveling the length of England is the only way to appreciate the vastness of the air operations now reaching their peak.

Airdrome stretches after airdrome. No stretch of sky is free of planes, whether front-line bombers and fighters, second-line reserves keeping in trim, or noisy little trainers bringing along still more and more skilled pilots and crews.

Even in the wilds of the Welsh mountains I had to find a roaring waterfall to sit by in order to be free from the throb of planes overhead.

Convoys Fill Roads

Great American and British convoys of supplies for the air war fill the roads here up and down the country. Everywhere are hitch-hiking airmen.

Not a moment is lost if an operational plane makes a forced landing. It is dismantled immediately and stowed on trucks. With police outriders clearing the roadway of other traffic, it is back in a repair depot almost as quickly as if it had been flown there.

And when such organization has completed its vital part in the defeat of Germany, it will be all ready for switching against the Japanese.

Everywhere in England and Wales I found great interest in "doodlebugs," even though the Germans no longer are launching flying bombs. Return here, however, finds London still actively thinking about Germany's so-called V weapons.

New Roosevelt-Churchill Talk Expected After Quebec Parley

Continued from Page 1

announcement that Mr. Eden was coming, but now it appears that the major military decisions centering around strategy for hammering Japan into submission are complete.

Before Mr. Eden arrived last night, Mr. Churchill rode in an open car to pay his respects to the Government of Quebec Province.

With Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, the British chief called upon Maj. Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant Governor, and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec Province.

At a late afternoon press conference, Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, officially confirmed that questions of a new or a super command for the Pacific war theater are not—"and won't be"—involved in the current Roosevelt-Churchill conference. Mr. Early said the Pacific command matter was settled in advance of Quebec, but would not answer further questions on the time of decision, the place or character.

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The London Daily Mail said today that appointment of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander in chief for the combined Allied assault upon Japan is one of the decisions likely to be made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at the Quebec conference.

The newspaper declared that appointment of General Eisenhower would be "a foregone conclusion but for the fact that operations against Japan on lines being laid down in Quebec may begin before his work in Europe is completed."

"Against this," it added, "one can set the fact that Eisenhower has already gone far toward breaking the back of German resistance, and it shouldn't be difficult to find someone to follow him now."

New Landing in Halmaheras Preludes Philippine Invasion

Continued from Page 1

pattern of landing where enemy forces are least strongly deployed. But like previous landings in this area, the Japanese may organize a counterattack or a counterlanding at almost any moment.

Morotai dominates a wide gulf which leads into Maoe Bay, where the principal enemy installitions are located. It is possible that enemy forces may move up and across the 10-mile channel which separates Morotai and the Halmahera mainland.

Such an operation, while militarily feasible, would be foolhardy in the face of complete Allied air domination during daylight and surface domination by light naval craft at night.

The entire Japanese defense position around the Halmaheras-Celebes area has so deteriorated during the past month that any attempt at anything more than a delaying action would be futile.

The mere fact that American troops now are virtually established in position within 300 miles of the Philippines far overshadows the local military importance of today's landing in the Halmaheras.

It was in order to observe the smooth functioning of such a highly important move that General MacArthur himself went in to the beaches with the assault troops and personally supervised the operation.

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U. M. W. Condemns Roosevelt, Praises Dewey in Resolution

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15 (AP)—The United Mine Workers' convention adopted today a Resolutions Committee report which condemned President Roosevelt and praised Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York after scarcely one-half hour's debate. The resolution did not in so many words indorse the Republican presidential nominee.

John L. Lewis, President of the Union, suggested termination of debate after seven delegates had discussed the resolution, five in praise of President Roosevelt and two opposing him.

The Miners' President then called for a standing vote on the adoption of the resolution. Those who stood in its support far outnumbered the opponents, whose numbers appeared to range from 300 to 500 among the more than 2,500 delegates in the convention hall.

Mr. Lewis declared the resolution "overwhelmingly adopted," and moved on to another committee report.

The adopted resolution said that only once in U. M. W. history had a convention indorsed a presidential candidate. That was President Roosevelt in 1936.

"Confidence Ill-Bestowed"

"Subsequent events," the resolution added, "have demonstrated that the confidence thus expressed was ill-bestowed."

The resolution listed a series of alleged offenses to organized labor by the Roosevelt Administration, particularly against the U. M. W., adding that "the Administration's aim was to destroy the U. M. W. by subtly attacking its leadership, which again is evidenced by the fact that only mine workers have been prosecuted for engaging in strikes under the Smith-Connally-Harness Act, despite all the other strikes by truck drivers, teamsters, and workers in auto, aircraft, and kindred industries."

Cheering partisans of Mr. Lewis crushed an autonomy campaign in the convention yesterday.

The vote for a resolution opposing any change in the rules of district self-government at this time was overwhelming. Scarcely 100 of the more than 2,500 delegates appeared to be standing when the "no" vote was called. They were booed.

The opposition needed 30 per cent of the delegates to force a roll call. It did not seek one.

Lewis Caps Day's Debate

Mr. Lewis himself capped the day's debate with a 45-minute talk in which he asserted that some coal operators were encouraging the autonomy movement to weaken the miners' union. He implied also that certain leaders of the autonomy movement soon might face possible expulsion from the U. M. W. for attempting to prosecute him without first exhausting all the procedures of the union constitution.

Ray Edmundson, former Illinois District President who led the movement, was not officially seated and could not participate in the debate.

Mr. Lewis said that three union members from Illinois had asked the United States Attorney General "to arrest John Lewis for suppressing civil rights and to send him to the penitentiary." He then cited a section of the constitution which provides for the expulsion of a member who resorts to the courts to prosecute U. M. W. officers without first using union procedure.

"I think in due time—and this is confidential—," said Mr. Lewis, provoking laughter, "we will find out who these men were who asked the Attorney General to send me to the penitentiary."

". . . One of them while conferring with the Attorney General was boarding in a suite of rooms in Washington's finest hotel paid for by the coal operators."

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, S-s-e-e the Camera Man

Sacramento Air Service Command

At the Grant Union High School Nursery, Sacramento, Calif.

Sons and daughters of war workers at the Sacramento Air Service Command learn to sing a new song, while their parents are busy turning out vital war materials. Children are accepted at the child-care center from 2 to 16 years of age.

Army Chaplains Serve Fort Knox In Program of General Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Soldiers aren't the only charges of the Army chaplains here. While soldiers get priority for attentions, the chaplains are conducting a broad religious program to accommodate wives, sweethearts, children, and even civilian employees in the Fort.

The Post Chaplain, F. C. F. Randolph, a member of the Episcopal clergy, has organized two Chapel Sunday Schools and weekday Religious Education in conjunction with the Post Public School, and two Daily Vacation Bible Schools. In this work Chaplains Ernest Rupert [Methodist] and Chaplain Emil J. Helseth [Disciples of Christ Church] supervised the schools.

The D. V. B. Schools provided six weeks' training for the children of age groups 4 years to 14 years. The enrollment was 197; average attendance was 153. Of these 153, 100 had a perfect attendance record. . . . Twenty-three competent women formed the faculties. Mrs. J. H. Gamel and Mrs. E. B. Leathers, officers' wives, rendered a splendid service as superintendents of the Goldville and Post Chapel Schools, respectively. . . . Four of the faculty were chaplains' wives: Mrs. Emil Helseth, Mrs. James Turnbull, Mrs. Edgar Dorner, and Mrs. Byron Nelson.

The school was organized on interdenominational lines. As the faculty was representative of a score of denominations, so the student body represented the leading Protestant denominations; several Jewish children and a group of Roman Catholic children attended. A Roman Catholic Chaplain held a three weeks' Vacation School for the Roman Catholic children of the Post; the enrollment was 29. The schools cost $600, this being a per capita expenditure of approximately $3 for every child in attendance.

Navy Ship Program Now Runs Into 1947

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Urging that production be maintained, E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in a letter mailed to employees of his concern, disclosed that building of naval vessels into 1947 is included in Bethlehem's production schedule.

"We must not relax our efforts because some think that the end of the war is in sight," he stressed, commenting on the effect of current news. "We are in the midst of the heaviest production responsibility in our history. Even now we are building new shell plants at Bethlehem and Johnstown."

With 15 yards, Bethlehem's wartime shipbuilding program includes more than 1,000 major vessels, Mr. Grace added, the total changing from time to time due to revised orders. By the end of the year, the company's repair yards will have handled 30,000 vessels during the war years.

Senate-House Losses Drop In '44 Primaries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—A study of the now-completed 1944 congressional primaries showed today that five Senators and 13 House members were defeated as against four Senate and 22 House incumbents who lost out in the 1942 primary races.

The defeated Senators included four Democrats and one Republican. All four defeats two years ago were on the Democratic side.

Nine Democratic and four Republican House members failed at the primary polls this year as against 15 Democrats and seven Republicans in 1942.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, sized up the figures this way:

"With only four primary defeats among the Democratic Senators this year, the same number as were defeated in 1942, it is clear that the swing against incumbent Democrats has not reached the proportions hoped for by the Republicans."

Senator O'Mahoney said that this was "certainly the case" in the House elections where both parties had fewer renomination failures. In any event, he added, it shows the "tide is not running against incumbents."

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, Chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, said he did not believe the drop in incumbent primary losses was significant. But analyzing each defeat in both parties, he said the results:

"Clearly indicate that the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee element has evidenced a strength on the Democratic side to take over, and that it has not been evidenced on our side."

In addition to the five Senators who will give up their seats because of primary setbacks—Democrats Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas; D. Worth Clark of Idaho; Bennett C. Clark of Missouri; Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and Republican Rufus C. Holman of Oregon—five others will not return for other reasons. These are Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana; Arthur Walsh of New Jersey; Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina and Homer T. Bone of Washington, all Democrats, and Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican.

Oddly enough, continued occupation of two more Senate seats will result only if the incumbents are defeated—Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri for Vice-President, and Moss C. Wallgren (D) of Washington for Governor. Their Senate terms do not expire until 1947.

In addition to the 13 House primary defeats, 29 other incumbents will not return to that branch next year because of voluntary rtirements or decision to run for other offices. These include 22 Democrats, six Republicans, and one Progressive.

Democrats who lost out in primaries for another House term were Joe Starnes and John P. Newsome of Alabama; John M. Costello of California; David J. Ward of Maryland; Maurice J. Sullivan of Nevada; Martin J. Kennedy of New York; Grant Furlong of Pennsylvania, and Nat Patton and Richard B. Kleberg of Texas.

Republicans defeated were Fred C. Gilchrist of Iowa; William Lamberton of Kansas; and Fred J. Douglas and Joseph Mruk of New York.

A run-off will be held in Louisiana Oct. 17 to decide whether another Democratic incumbent, Representative James H. Morrison, comes back to Washington. He is opposed by H. Alva Brumfield.

War Workers' Children Enjoy Sacramento Nursery 'Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Katherine is two years old and Tommy is in first grade, but what will happen to them when mother starts work at the Sacramento Air Service Command while father is far away fighting for them?

This problem has been solved by the establishment of a nursery school and child-care center, staffed by experts on children's education and maintained by the Sacramento Air Service Command.

This successful wartime home for the children of patriotic parents is located in a quiet background setting at Grant Union High School, just outside of Sacramento. There, in the closest approach to home and happiness that modern ingenuity can bestow, little sons and daughters of Sacramento Air Service Command "soldiers of production" are cared for throughout the working day.

Cost Negligible

Children are accepted in the nursery from two to 16 years of age on a basis of 10 hours of care for 50 cents. The cost is negligible considering the attention and service that go with it. The 50 cents is used to pay the cost of food served.

Such centers as the one at Grant Union are for school-age and pre-school-age children of war workers or whose fathers are in the service. They serve as a solution to the problem of the mother whose husband is off to war and who is compelled to work.

A typical case handled by the Sacramento Air Service Command employee-counseling service, which acts as a liaison between S. A. S. C. employees and the nursery, is the following one involving an emergency call for the placement of two children. The children's father was serving overseas, and the mother, employed at S. A. S. C., was incapacitated.

The two children were placed in a child-care center and then in a temporary foster home for more than a month. When the mother was again able to return to work, the children were returned to her but have continued to attend the child-care center during her working hours.

Daily Schedule

A usual day for a child at the nursery is shown by the following schedule:

From 6:30 to 8 a. m. breakfast, planned by a trained nutritionist, is served. If a child has had breakfast before coming to the nursery, he gets hot chocolate when he arrives. At 10 a. m., fruit or tomato juice is given. A full lunch is served at noon, and the ever-hungry children get milk and crackers at 3 p. m.

Each child gets a check-up in the morning. During the day, they play individual or group games. There are music classes, reading lessons, habits classes, sewing lessons. If the child is of school age, he is picked up by a school bus, taken to his school and returned to the nursery.

Activities Varied

There is a playground for the youngsters of kindergarten age, a rumpus room, cafe, dormitory and music room. For children bordering on the age of two, there are nursery rooms, sleeping ward, play room, feeding room, and sun yard.

One of the remarkable accomplishments of instructors at the nursery is the talent-quest period, when youngsters are given an opportunity to display their talents. From time to time, entertainments are held for the youngsters, the show supplied by their playmates.

Working between employees of the Sacramento Air Service Command and the nursery at Grant Union High School is Mrs. Helen B. Wyatt, head of the child-care department of the employee relations office at the huge air field. She makes all arrangements for the placing of employees' children in the nursery, which is capable of handling 200 of them.

Auto Workers To Vote Upon Strike Issue

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 15 (AP)—The National Convention of the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, left the final decision on the union's wartime no-strike pledge to the organization's 1,200,000 members.

The 2,300 delegates, after two days of stormy debate on the issue, earlier reaffirmed the pledge by a standing vote. Then a proposal to conduct a referendum vote among the rank and file apparently was approved by a standing vote; it was challenged from the floor, however, and R. J. Thomas, President, ordered a roll call.

The referendum, which union officials said would be held within 90 days, was carried, according to Mr. Thomas, by at least a 2 to 1 margin. Official tabulation was incomplete. The proposal carried a stipulation that "international officers may not use international funds or facilities to propagandize their opinions."

The convention's fight over the pledge, involving, as it does, hundreds of thousands of warplant workers, had occasioned national interest. A scrapping of the pledge had been demanded by U. A. W.-C. I. O. groups which charged that certain managements had taken advantage of the promise never to strike.

Senate Unit Backs Negro

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Senate District Committee today voted 9 to 4 on a straight party lineup to report favorably President Roosevelt's nomination of Marshall L. Shepard, Philadelphia Negro clergyman, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Religious Education Week Acclaimed In Roosevelt Letter Urging Observance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—President Roosevelt, in a letter released here, has given impetus to the launching on Sept. 24 of a nation-wide observance of Religious Education Week.

The letter, written to Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, declares: "In this time of our spiritual testing as a nation, it is good that we should strengthen our religious ties and reinforce the quality of our religious education."

"Our young men," the President goes on, "have given proof upon a score of battlefields that they have the stamina, the courage, the absolute moral force without which they could not stand against this extreme trial. In their need, in their searching for essential inner strength, they have exemplified the religious background of our culture.

"It is no less necessary for us at home to turn to the faith of our fathers, for we, too, have had our hours of testing, and many of us have known days of dark suspense and ultimate grief. Without supreme devotion to our religious beliefs, without devotion and faith in the cause for which we battle against the forces of evil, we could not have borne these burdens.

"It is therefore peculiarly fitting that there should be nation-wide observance of the 14th annual Religious Education Week. The children whom you will summon to the fine and uplifting principles of religion will be called upon to live in the world we are creating. If they follow in the firm path of truth which we strive to walk upon, we will be confident of the ultimate victory to which we are dedicated—peace and good will for all men everywhere."

Dr. Ross estimates that more than 90 per cent of American Protestantism will take part in community observance of Religious Education Week through the 42 denominations and 182 state, provincial (Canada), county, and city councils of churches and religious education groups which are member agencies of the International Council.

Road Streamlines Tickets And Aids Paper Salvaging

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP) — To aid in the paper salvage campaign, a Chicago railroad is using streamlined tickets.

By cutting down the weight of cardboard tickets from six-ply to two-ply, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad has reduced its paper ticket consumption by two thirds, says L. J. Phlering, purchasing agent.

Bar Group Hits Vote Methods In Supreme Court Doctrine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—While summarily rejecting a proposal to censure the Supreme Court for alleged "vacillations, uncertainties, and inconsistencies," the American Bar Association, before closing its annual convention here yesterday, recorded its vigorous opposition to Supreme Court decisions involving proposed changes in "constitutional doctrine" on the basis of a majority vote of just those members voting.

Such action, a resolution adopted unanimously by the House of Delegates declared, should be taken only on a majority vote of the whole court.

The Association also came close to urging a constitutional amendment to provide that treaties might be approved by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress, rather than as at present by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

This resolution, though apparently having wide support, was at the last moment referred to the Association's midwinter meeting. The Bar Association of Dallas, Texas, had asked approval of a resolution highly critical of the Supreme Court, declaring in part that it "is losing, if it had not already lost, the high esteem in which it has been held, an esteem created by the belief it had always remained free of political, personal, and unworthy motives."

This, the House voted down without debate, with but one dissenting voice, that of J. Cleo Thompson, who introduced it.

The other matter grew out of criticism of the recent high-court decision in the so-called Eastern Underwriters case, which, in effect, it has been held, applied Federal control over an essentially intrastate matter, thus, the critics declare, changing the "constitutional doctrine" that intrastate commerce may be governed only by state laws. In this decision only seven of the nine judges were present. Four voted for, and three against. Thus a minority of the court decided this major issue. A petition for a rehearing of this case now is pending.

The Bar resolution read: "Resolved that the American Bar Association approves the practice of the Supreme Court established by Chief Justice John Marshall in 1834, in the case of Briscoe, vs. Commonwealth Bank, and followed invariably until June 5, 1944, of never deciding a case involving a proposed change in constitutional doctrine unless a majority of the whole court concurs in the change."

The convention adjourned after electing David A. Simmons of Houston, Texas, to succeed Joseph W. Henderson, as President; Tappan Gregory of Chicago, Chairman of the House of Delegates; Harry Knight of Sunbury, Pa., Secretary; and John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D., Treasurer.

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Dewey Again Assails Politics in War Conduct

Continued from Page 1

General MacArthur has been slighted for political motives.

That the Republican High Command, some of whose military counsel comes from Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum (retired), who in 1939 was passed over for promotion to Chief of Staff when the appointment went to Gen. George C. Marshall, may well be trial-ballooning the idea of naming General MacArthur to the top post of the American Army if the G. O. P. wins in November.

That criticism of the "inadequate" flow of supplies to General MacArthur, which Mr. Dewey has now put three times on the record, inevitably reaches to General Marshal and to Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, whose conduct of the war the Republican platform strongly indorsed.

It is evident to correspondents traveling on the Dewey train that the Republican candidate has touched off a popularly discussable, highly controversial subject, but the Governor's political friends are not at one in considering that he has been wise in thus raising an issue of strategy which they suspect the nonpolitical leaders of the war may feel it necessary to answer themselves, if Mr. Dewey's implications are carried much further.

These Republican strategists are counseling Mr. Dewey to stick to the decision announced in his acceptance speech in Chicago. They refer to the statement which he made to the convention.

"The military conduct of the war is outside the campaign. It is, and must remain, completely out of politics. General Marshall and Admiral King are doing a superb job. Thank God for both of them. Let me make it crystal clear that a change of administration next January cannot, and will not, involve any change in the military conduct of the war."

These advisers are aware that when the Republican nominee criticizes the allocation of men and materials to General MacArthur he is not criticizing the Commander in Chief along but, whether intentionally or not, is criticizing the joint chiefs of staff, who themselves determine the flow of supplies. They don't want to see Mr. Dewey drawn into a debate with General Marshall and Admiral King.

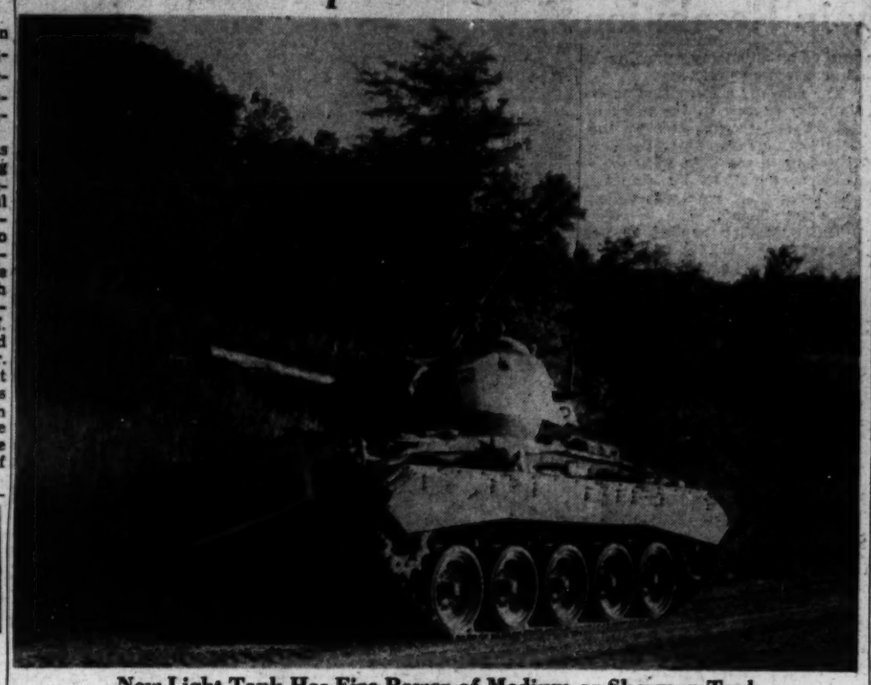
Pacific War Is Naval

They are likewise aware that supplies are not allocated in accordance with the "talents" of the theater commander but in accordance with the global strategy of the war, and realize that because the fighting against Japan will continue to be predominantly naval, the supreme commander in the Pacific, should the appointment be made at the current Quebec conference or later, will necessarily be an admiral, not a general.

These are the principal reasons why Governor Dewey is being counseled to reconsider his repeated suggestion that General MacArthur has been penalized because he was "a political threat to President Roosevelt" and not commit himself to views as a possible future commander in chief which would put him instantly into dispute with the joint chiefs of staff.

In Wyoming yesterday, and again in Montana today, Mr. Dewey strongly condemned what he branded as the New Deal's "wholesale land grabs" in western states, declaring that continuance of the practice threatens to make thousands of citizens "wards of the Federal Government."

Blitz Spearhead in Armor



New Light Tank Has Fire Power of Medium or Sherman Tank

Just unveiled by Cadillac division of General Motors, this 20-ton tank, the M-24, carries a 75-millimeter cannon and travels above 40 miles an hour, equaling the fire power of the 30-ton Sherman tank. Note its antiaircraft and other armament, low silhouette, and sloped hull to shed hits.

Bricker Pins Nazi Tag On New Dealers

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican candidate for Vice-President, declared last night that the New Deal "has adopted the basic doctrines of Nazism and Fascism."

And that, he told his Party's state convention, has raised the "great, all-pervading issue" before the American people in the Nov. 7 election.

For that reason, the Governor said in a prepared speech released by his office, "I believe with all my soul that the date of Nov. 7, 1944, is as important a date to the future of America as V-Day will be to the future of the world."

"The New Deal," he added, "would control, direct, and manage the economic and political lives of all our people. It would tell a man where to work, when to work, for whom to work, and would fix his pay. It would tell industry what to produce, how much to produce, and would fix its prices.

"It would destroy state and local governments by making them financially dependent upon a centralized government of unlimited power. You have seen this pattern applied for 12 long years."

Mr. Bricker, addressing Ohioans for the last time before starting on a campaign tour which will take him to the eastern and western seaboards, said the election issue was not between the historic Democratic and Republican Parties.

Instead, he asserted, "it is between New Deal collectivism and the fundamentals of Americanism to which Democrats and Republicans each hold allegiance."

More broadly, he continued, the questions before the voters are:

"Shall government direct the lives of our people or shall it create conditions which will enable them, individually and hopefully, to find their own way? Shall we continue to march toward absolutism, or shall we preserve the free atmosphere which our people have breathed since our country was founded?"

Light Tanks Lead Fiery Spearheads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 15—A light tank to do the offensive job of the 30-ton medium or Sherman tank may have spearheaded the unprecedentedly quick dash across France, it was disclosed here when the Cadillac division of General Motors Corporation announced that the 20-ton M-24, equipped with a 75-millimeter cannon, had been under production "for months."

With fire power equal to the widely acclaimed Sherman model, the new tank has speeds above 40 miles an hour, and was literally custom-built to the design of G. I. Joes on the battle fronts.

The M-24 supersedes the 37-mm.-equipped M-5 on which an armored division and several battalions from the command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the Third Army, was trained in domestic camps prior to the American invasion. The M-5 had been called "the fastest and most maneuverable combat weapon of its type in use by any belligerent on any front."

Other Advantages

Other advantages of the M-24 are: lower silhouette for reconnaissance missions, having an over-all height of less than 87 inches, a hull height of less than five feet, and an over-all length, including overhang of the cannon, of 216 inches; sloped surfaces up to 45 degrees to help shed hits; doubled climbing ability, allowing it to surmount a vertical obstacle 36 inches high, and greatly reduced ground pressure in conjunction with new track and suspension designs for marshy terrain.

It is powered by two V-type, eight-cylinder engines basically identical with those used in peacetime automobiles. Two "hydramatic" transmissions operate through a power transfer unit to govern the eight forward speeds and four reverse.

In lifting the M-24 from the restricted list, Army officials explained that a chief merit of the new design allows the tank to rush up to the crest of a ridge, fire at an enemy objective, back immediately away, reload and zigzag up to a new firing position so that enemy artillery finding the original firing position will be thwarted by reappearance of the tank in a new position.

The only forward gear changes that are not automatic are between the upper and lower ranges, while the reverse speeds are all automatic. This enables the tank to gain tactical advantage to a great degree in eliminating most gear-shift slow-ups, which in previous models had allowed enemy gunners to concentrate on the point of slow-up.

Wide Trackage

The 20-ton weapon is one foot wider than the medium tank and has very wide trackage, reducing ground pressure to lower than the tread of a man of average weigh.

Tests have shown that it can climb anything it can cling to—including inclines up to 60 per cent.

Suggestive of the wide sweeps made by General Patton's command in France, the M-24 operates well over 100 miles without refueling.

In addition to its 75-mm. high-velocity cannon, it carries a .50-caliber antiaircraft gun on a two-way axle, smoke motar, .30-caliber coaxial gun, and a .30-caliber bow machine gun swiveled to spray over a wide frontal arc. It also carries sub-machine guns for each of the five-man crew and grenades.

Crew members are: Commander, driver, gunner, loader, and assistant driver, who sits at dual controls.

Reported to be more comfortable than "practically all other types of military vehicles," the tank has its driving compartment up front, the fighting compartment in the center, and engines in rear.

Designed by industrial and Army ordnance engineers, the tank has interchangeability of parts that extend to other units in the "Cadillac Combat Team," of which the M-24 is the first made public.

Roosevelt Faces Key Decision On General Pay Hike for Labor

Continued from Page 1

cally but actually carrying weight on all wartime wage demands—was unloaded on the NWLB, which can:

1. Reject the requested wage increase, thus adhering to the "Little Steel" yardstick.

2. Send the case to the White House with a recommendation that the increase be granted—in effect calling upon the President to knock out the "Little Steel" formula, which has been the capstone of the Administration's stabilization program.

3. Send the case to the President without recommendation.

Public Hearings

Before deciding the steel case, the NWLB announced public hearings to review the whole question of wartime wage rates.

On Sept. 26, 27, and 28, it will hold hearings on the steel report, listening to both sides of the question: Does the current cost-of-living level justify a wage increase above the "Little Steel" ceiling?

The next two days, the hearing will be thrown open for testimony on all wage-hike cases pending before the Board. In addition to the steel case, there are 11 demands for wage liberalization pending in one form or another, including General Electric and General Motors workers and those in the packing industry.

On. Oct. 2, the Board will hear industrial associations, "including particularly the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce." Labor will be invited to attend and comment on the testimony.

The following week, the Board will go into executive session. It seemed foregone today that any wage increase granted steel workers or any other unions would be followed by pay-hike demands for workers generally.

Key in Stabilization Fight

The steel case, a keystone in the fight over wage stabilization, involves 88 companies and takes in 14 demands by the C. I. O. workers. The companies contend an all-out victory for the workers—sick leave, vacation, severance, and other benefits—would cost $700,000,000. The wage increase alone would cost $220,300,000, the companies have testified. The union estimated the total increased cost at $211,800,000.

Industry members, in their minority report, argued the wage advance would "increase the consumer purchasing power in the country to an extent that would seriously imperil the entire national economic stabilization program.

In asking the increase, the steel workers said the cost of living has gone up 43.5 per cent since January, 1941, instead of the 25.1 per cent reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Although the panel report did not pass on the question, it took a slap at the B. L. S. cost-of-living index.

Living-Cost Index Hit

The index, it said, "does not fully reflect the extent of these price changes since January, 1941, . . . does not show the full wartime effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods, and forced changes in housing and eating away from home. . . . The B. L. S. index is inadequate as a measure of changes in the cost of living of wage earners in the sense of reflecting necessary family expenditures resulting from involuntary changes in living habits."

The report was issued along with another by a three-man panel on the demand of the American Federation of Labor for modification of the "Little Steel" formula.

The panel report in the A. F. of L. case simply summarized A. F. of L. contentions at hearings that the cost of living had gone up more than 15 per cent and that wages should be raised "if the nation is to fulfill its pledge to its workers and its fighting men." It made no recommendations or comment.

The steel panel had little favorable to say about the steel workers' No. 2 demand—a guaranteed annual wage. The panel stressed the seasonal fluctuations in the industry, over which the industry has no control.

Vacation Issue

The panel found it a "proper matter" for the Board to consider the vacation request—one week for those with less than three years' service and two weeks for those with longer employment.

It was lukewarm about the severance pay provision—four weeks' pay for those with one to three years' service and eight weeks' pay for those with more than three years' experience in the plant if the plant should be closed permanently.

Neither did the panel show great enthusiasm for the sick-leave proposals of the union.

On the demand for shift differentials—five cents an hour more for afternoon work and 10 cents an hour more for night work—the panel reported that the companies estimated the cost at $41,400,000 while the union figured it at $39,700,000.

The union's request for six holidays in the year, with time and a half for working those days, evoked no comment from the panel beyond a review of the arguments.

Equal pay for similar work throughout the industry, another union proposal, would, in the opinion of the panel, "obstruct rather than promote further collective-bargaining efforts to stabilize the internal structure of the steel industry."

Elimination of geographical wage differentials, while a "proper subject for collective bargaining," would require an exception to the Board's "established policy against disturbing established wage differentials during wartime," the panel said.

The union's suggestion for a group insurance plan would not be "inflationary," the panel said, but it pointed out the Board thus far had not ordered adoption of any such plans. The companies estimated the cost of the plan at $106.54 for each of the 485,500 employees. The union figured the cost per worker at $69.74.

Church Backs Fight On WMC Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Authorization to its officers to protest a recent ruling of the War Manpower Commission which holds that national and international church agencies are not included under "church activities" in the list of essential activities has been granted by the Executive Council of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, it was announced here yesterday.

The Council also has granted permission to its officers to seek such a revision as will "relieve the official church agencies from the present impairment of their work resulting from this classification."

In the opinion of the WMC, national and international agencies of the church are only "collateral" and "supervisory," and consequently not essential. The new ruling affects officers of the denominations and mission and other board personnel.

Meanwhile, officers of the Council were asked to make all possible adjustments in their staff in order to release personnel to the armed services, "except where such release would seriously impair the effectiveness of those agencies."

263 Wild-Life Refuges

There are 263 wild-life refuges in the United States, aggregating 13½ million acres.

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Palau Landing Hits Japanese Island Defense

By John Beanfort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Sept. 15—United States Army and Marine assault troops by landing in the Palau Islands are driving another hole in Japan's last line of island defenses which run from the Bonins through the Marianas down to the Carolines' western outskirts.

While plane bombings and ship bombardments continued, ground forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smth of the U. S. Marine Corps fought their way ashore against "stiff opposition" in a series of landings. The amphibious force is commanded by Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson.

Before the land campaign began, Admiral William F. Halsey's third fleet of carriers and other warships had already won a major air victory over Palau and the southern Philippines knocking down more than 500 planes, sinking nearly 100 ships and sampans.

Series of Great Leaps

Thus begins another great amphibious attack, the fourth since the central Pacific campaign opened with the Gilberts invasion of November, 1943. In the intervening months, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' task forces have made their way in a series of great leaps more than 5,000 miles from Pearl Harbor.

There are more than 100 islands in the Palau group and the total population in 1937 was 17,870 Japanese and 6,235 natives.

United States ground forces are attacking the undoubtedly expanded military garrisons which have caused a heavy increase in the islands' population since then.

These defenders are counted on to put up tough resistance despite all the bombs and shells which have been hurled at them.

Main Islands in Group

Babelthuap Island, which covers four fifths of the entire Palau land area, is 23 miles long and four to eight miles wide. Horseshoe-shaped Koror Island, although small, dominates the best harbors and is an important communications link in the westernmost group of the Japanese-mandated Carolines.

Precipitous chalk cliffs guard Peleliu, a fertile, thickly wooded island at the southern tip of the 78-mile reef which almost completely surrounds the group.

Angaur, rich in phosphate deposits, is less than three square miles in area and lies 5½ miles south of the enclosing reef.

The few visitors who managed to gain entrance to the Palaus before the war reported these sultry, mineral-rich, forbidden islands had facilities for an "excellent harbor," capable of accommodating 50 ships.

Close to Philippines

The Palaus are not much more than two hours' flying time from the central and southern Philippines. They are 1,900 miles from Japan and 600 miles south of Guam, which the United States occupied in July.

For more than six months land and carrier-based planes have been carrying out a steadily growing series of raids against the Palaus. Air defenses of the group have been so seriously depleted that carriers have been directing their heaviest blows lately against the central and southern Philippines, thus neutralizing the air threat of those islands.

Maquis and 'Chutists Of U. S. Capture Dijon

By the Associated Press

Dijon, France, Sept. 14. Delayed.

Five hundred Maquis and two American parachutists captured the industrial city of Dijon, it was learned today, although its seizure had been announced previously as having been accomplished by French armored forces.

Capt. William H. Pietsch, a West Point graduate from Peach Lake, Westchester County, N. Y., and Master Sergeant Robert Baird, West New York, N. J., had been dropped two weeks previously with a French Captain and arms for 300 Maquis on a mission which had been completed before the taking of Dijon.

Nazis Hold Fanatically in Italy As Allies Block Escape Routes

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Sept. 15—Persons who regard the capitulation of Germany as imminent now that the Allies have fought themselves into position to make a conclusive bid for victory on German soil may find fresh food for thought in the stubborn way the Nazis are fighting in Italy.

The prospect never has been blacker for the Nazis here. But they never have fought harder or better. For nine days, they have stalled the Eighth Army's offensive about which such well-satisfied communiqués were issued at an earlier stage. And the Fifth Army now is officially described as facing the prospect of tough fighting after reaching the "forward edges of the enemy's well-prepared and exceedingly strong Gothic Line."

The Nazis have shown no signs of quitting in Italy, despite the evident need in Germany itself for all troops that can be massed there. They go on fighting here just as if they still had their Romanian and Bulgarian allies on their eastern flank and as if France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Holland still were buffers against Allied blows from the west.

No Alternative

The reason for this is considered to be that they have no alternative—that Allied bombardment of their communication lines from the air has made it impossible for them to pull out quickly and that Allied air superiority means destruction for them if they pull out any other way.

The logical deduction of this premise is that the German armies in Italy have been ordered to fight to the bitter end of a campaign they cannot win owing to lack of reinforcements and cannot evade except by surrender.

Meanwhile, the object they can serve is to engage as many troops as Allies can be forced to use against them—troops which otherwise would be available for use elsewhere on the European continent.

Escape Routes Blocked

If the Nazis have written off their Italian forces in calculations concerning direct defence of the Reich, they also are obliging the Allies to write off a proportionate number in Italy while carrying out plans for the battle of Germany. A similar situation exists in Greece and Yugoslavia, from which Nazi escape avenues likewise are blocked.

The German formations in Italy may be trapped, just as the German armies in Germany itself may be trapped—with the Americans and Russians already driving across their soil from the west and east, Allied armies massing along their frontiers, and Allied air forces asserting supremacy overhead.

But the Germans in Italy are full of fight and capable of mauling their attackers fiercely before they go down.

Mightiest Aerial Offensive Hits Reich in Hour of Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 15—Carrying out a master Allied plan, the greatest air offensive in history is aimed at stripping the enemy of oil as the war's crisis mounts.

As six Allied armies link up and move into position before the Siegfried Line, breaching outposts at several points, the process of destroying the fuel that powers the enemy's tanks, planes, and trucks has been intensified and redoubled.

Punishing all-out attacks have provoked the Luftwaffe into its first defensive actions of the battle for Germany, but after one desperate throw in which it suffered heavy losses, the German Air Force is keeping at a slightly more respectful distance.

Recapitulation of Attack

A brief recapitulation shows the scope and power of the Allied antipetrol drive. In one recent 48-hour period it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 heavy-bomber sorties were made.

In six days of mounting offensive, the total number of sorties approximates 12,000. There widespread targets, all synthetic-oil plants or storage depots, have been hit: Merseburg, Lutzkendorf, Ludwigshaven, and Weissenhorn. Meanwhile, from Italy, other heavy bombers have attacked refineries at Udodertalo and Osweiecim near Krakow, Poland.

On Sept. 13, more than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators struck high-priority oil targets as well as factories manufacturing trucks, air engines, and tanks. The Luftwaffe gave less trouble and consequently lost only 33 fighters, with 20 more destroyed on the ground. Most of the 27 Allied bombers lost succumbed to flak.

2,000 Planes in Action

Probably 2,000 British and American heavies were in action in one day-and-night period, dropping 5,000 tons of bombs. It can be expected that this offensive—the Americans by day as conditions permit—will be continued relentlessly, weather permitting.

It would be nice to estimate what percentage of German oil has been destroyed by these raids, but statistics are not available. Best statistics will be observable at battle front when the petrol drain begins to tell seriously on the enemy's motorized movements.

8-Gun Nose Features Heaviest-Armed Plane

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15 (AP)—Already the most heavily armed airplane in existence, the B-25 Mitchell Bomber, has a new sting—an eight-gun nose which boosts its firepower to 18 .50-caliber machineguns, North American Aviation, Inc., builder of the bomber, announced.

In production at the company's plant, are two versions of the Mitchell plane, an attack version model and the conventional bomber with transparent nose.

Early Florida Vacationists Avoid Peak Travel Period

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As another winter season approaches, travel agents and transportation companies already are beginning to struggle with a mounting number of requests for "passage" to Florida.

These officials frankly admit that while there is more hotel space available in Florida's resorts, rail, air, and bus accommodations are just as "tight" as they were last year.

To avoid the peak travel months of November and December, scores of easterners already have begun to move southward. From the resort city of St. Petersburg comes word that since the first of the month there has been a steady influx of northern visitors. Families are entering their children in the city's famous open-air schools, both public and private.

Virtually every school in St. Petersburg is built on the "sunshine plan," with all classrooms opening onto outdoor courts, insuring a maximum of fresh air and sunlight through the fall and winter months. Some public schools and nearly all private schools conduct classes wholly out-of-doors, under vine-covered canopies or beneath wide-spreading banyan trees.

With a permanent resident population of more than 70,000, St. Petersburg has advanced beyond the seasonal stage of its growth, having just experienced a summer almost as active as the usual winter season.

Practically all of the city's 160 hotels and 1,200 apartment houses are available to winter residents. The Vinoy Park and Soreno, which were occupied by military trainees the past two winters, will be opened to civilians in December.

Both Miami and Miami Beach, along with other leading resorts, both on the seacoast and inland, are preparing for a busy season.

The main problem for vacationists contemplating a Florida sojourn this winter is one of transportation. There is no indication that the Office of Defense Transportation will give its sanction for additional train service.

New Ocean House Open

Because of heavy reservations for this month, the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass., will remain open until Oct. 8. Conveniently located near Boston and with excellent train service available, the New Ocean House has had one of its busiest summers.

Indians on Airpath

The future of Fort Frances, Ontario, in connection with air travel in Canada, rests largely in the hands of the Couhiching Indians and representatives of the Fort Frances town council and airport commission. The Indians toured Stevenson Field, Winnipeg, recently and were greeted by O. T. Larson, Vice-President of Trans-Canada Air Lines. Upon their impression of the airport rests the decision of whether they will grant Fort Frances permission to convert part of the reservation into an airfield.

G. I. Ballot to Wing Way to South Seas

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—A lone American soldier on a British-controlled South Pacific island—800 miles from the nearest United States Army base—will vote in the November election.

George M. Clancy, New York State War Ballot Commission member, said that in compliance with a wirelessed request of Sergeant Adam Slaweniewski of Syracuse, N. Y., a ballot will be air-mailed to the officer in charge of voting at Sergeant Slaweniewski's home base, who will dispatch it by British diplomatic pouch on a boat which visits the island once a month. The British officer in charge will take Sergeant Slaweniewski's oath and ballot, return the ballot by pouch and boat to the base, from where it will be air-mailed to this country. The ballot should arrive 10 days before election, Mr. Clancy said.

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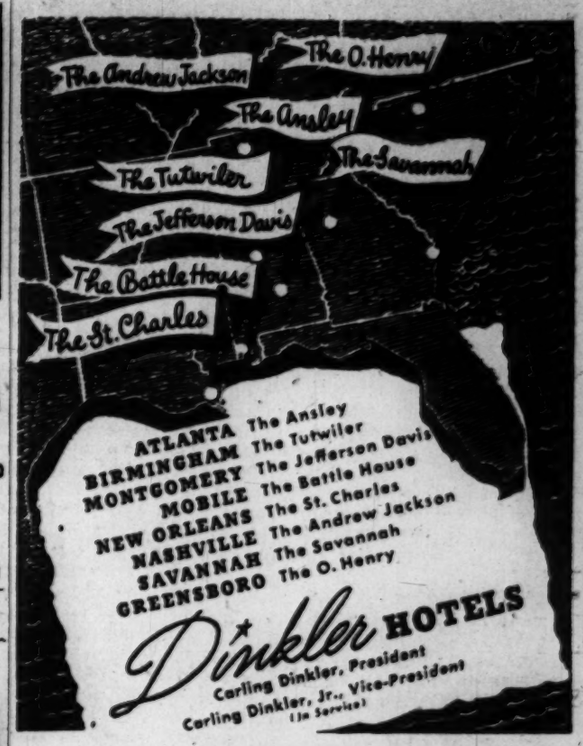

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The Home Forum

I will answer"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD HAS given us many beautiful promises in the Bible. One of them reads, "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear" (Isaiah 65:24). Surely this expresses God's nearness and willingness to help all who with childlike trust and confidence put their hand in His—realize conscious at-one-ement with God. Confidence in God, good, aids in the overcoming of uncertainty and timidity, and destroys the dark and fearsome shadows of materiality; for where God is there are light and freedom.

To be a transparency for light, a window must have the blind drawn aside; no matter how brightly the sun shines, it cannot remove the blind. Someone in the house must do that; then light floods the room instantaneously. Christ, the healing Truth, waits for admission to human consciousness, but receptivity depends upon whether one is willing to let in this light. One may have to draw aside blinds of pride, self-satisfaction, doubt, bigotry, fear, intolerance, or personal sense.

* * *

I was a medical nurse when Christian Science was first brought to my attention, and although it was a few years later before I began to study it, its logical reasoning appealed to me. It gave me courage and hope; it calmed my troubled thought; and with gratitude I was able to prove its healing efficacy.

The following is an instance of this: For a few days I had had a very severe pain in my back and it was impossible to stoop down. I had taken my stand for Christian Science, and at first I tried to help myself, but with little success. I then decided to ask a friend for help in Christian Science, expecting her to get my letter the next morning. The following day the pain was still bad, and I was to be out all day. But while on my way I prayed, that is, I did some right thinking along the lines taught by Christ Jesus and explained in Christian Science.

I reasoned that if God or good is All, if He is the only cause and is Spirit, then His creation, including man, is spiritual, too. Spirit is eternal; therefore it cannot manifest discord, depletion, pain, or any distressing symptom. On page 475 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the author, Mary Baker Eddy, defines man, in part, as follows: "He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal." Then I, as God's child, could not manifest what God did not include, or what He had not given me. God imparts only good, since He is eternal goodness and Love. While I was thinking along these lines, the pain left quite suddenly, and a great sense of joy flooded my consciousness.

* * *

That night I telephoned my friend to thank her for her help, only to learn that she had not received my letter because she had been away for a few days and had just returned. God had met my need before the call reached her, and answered my prayer by proving true my sincere declarations of what God is, and what He does for man. Later I realized that the reason I had been able to help myself so little during those first few days was that I had been afraid of criticism, and this fear had made the erroneous condition seem more real. Fear always magnifies evil; whereas the knowledge of God as ever-present Love destroys fear and lets in the healing rays of Truth.

As we seek to realize the everywhereness of Love, the logical deduction that evil cannot be present anywhere as a reality serves to dispel one's fear of it and its consequent effects. Love pierces even the mask of enmity and reveals man as the image of Love. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 81) Mrs. Eddy writes: "In the desolation of human understanding, divine Love hears and answers the human call for help; and the voice of Truth utters the divine verities of being which deliver mortals out of the depths of ignorance and vice. This is the Father's benediction."

The light of Truth wakes us from the dream of life in matter, and reveals true being as one with the Father, eternal good. The natural result of this spiritual awakening is that the fetters of material existence proportionately fade out, and the spiritual facts of creation become clearer and more real to us. God does not know or create evil; therefore evil can never interfere with the true concept of man. Wherever our loved ones may be, let us pray the Father, as did Jesus (John 17:15), "Not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SEPTEMBER FOG": *A Photograph by Mrs. A. Hamilton*

On Going for the Milk

GOING FOR THE milk was a nightly ritual at my grandparents' house. First the polished tin pails would be brought out from under the "buttr'y" shelf, and then Grandpa would get down the lantern that had been trimmed and cleaned along with the lamps that morning. He would light it, adjusting the wick carefully. Or, if it was still day, of course we'd just carry it.

Usually Grandpa and I went together. In summer, we went out by the grapevine-covered shed, under the great elms that Grandma's parents had set out, past the barn whose sole occupant at the time was the old horse, Jumbo, and over a trellised bridge crossing a little ravine that led up to the house of my maternal grandparents. The roof of the rustic bridge was thickly covered with rambler roses, red, white, and pink.

From there we climbed a steep needle-strewn path between large pine trees and went around to the back of the house that stood in a thick grove on the crest of the hill. My Aunt Amy or my Grandmother Watkins would hand us their pails. To the old woods road, once a main thoroughfare but then used only by loggers, was but a few steps. At times along its edge I would find lady-slippers, Solomon's seal, violets, or dainty ferns; but Grandpa Joyce was more interested in the business at hand, and soon we would leave the road by way of a turnstile in a massive stone wall that bounded two sides of Mr. Charley Church's cow pasture. I was always a little afraid of cows (except in the barn), but with Grandpa I strode boldly along the path that led kitty-corner across the field.

* * *

Here grew masses of everlasting, and sometimes there were mushrooms. On warm nights, when the cows were left out, they would low gently and continue their ruminating. Or sometimes they might follow quietly, till we climbed the rails of the fence and were on a lane that led from the farmyard to the salt marshes. I would always want to go through the great barn, instead of along the line; for not only were there cows, calves, a great bull, pigs, cats and kittens of all descriptions, but as Charley Church kept a boarding-stable there were many handsome and spirited horses. And there were wagons and carry-alls, buggies and sleighs. Above all, there was the sweet, dusty smell of the hay in the enormous loft where we children were allowed sometimes to play.

* * *

Beyond the barn was the blacksmith shop, Charley Church being a smith as well as a farmer. I liked to see the bellows blow and the sparks fly, to watch the big man with his leather apron and grand mustache pounding away on shoe or tire rim, while a great farm horse stood docilely on three legs.

Usually at night, though, Mr. Church had finished his work. We'd go on between the chicken-houses and the cornfields, round to the side door into the kitchen where, as like as not, the family would be at supper. The kitchen was a big room. In front of the blocked-up fireplace and brick ovens stood a huge cook stove and a Gargantuan wood-box. There was a sink with a pump in one corner, a big table with a checked cloth and a hanging lamp over it and several rockers with cushions and tidies. There was a great "buttr'y," opening from either end, and in one of these stood rows and rows of milk-pans. From one of them Mrs. Church would pour milk into our pails; on others the cream had already risen and lay like a thick yellow blanket. From this the butter would be made.

* * *

We'd be asked to "set down a spell," maybe even be offered a piece of pie or a chunk of johnnycake. Grandpa Joyce would sit down and exchange the latest village news with Mr. and Mrs. Church, while I usually found a cat or a kitten to play with. Or it might be the great St. Bernard, named Kitchener, lying near the stove. Or we might be invited into the "front room," where I'd find the stereoscope on the center table and lose myself in admiring Greek and Roman ruins.

On the way home, I'd carry a couple of pails, walking carefully so as not to spill the milk. The eerie light from the lantern would make a feeble circle around us and all beyond was mystery. There would be noises of snapping twigs, faint chirpings and chewings, and sometimes the imagined sound of footsteps would make me shiver and walk closer to Grandpa.

In winter, when the snow was deep and we had to go a different way, by the main road instead of through the woods, we would finally come to a lane that led alongside the mill-pond to Mr. Church's back door. Sometimes we might meet a sleigh, or even an "auto," or someone else walking with a lantern like ourselves; and going that way was fun, too, though not quite the adventure of the back road.

L. J. GILBERT

They Filled the Sky

ON THE DAY we left Nulato, we heard a thrilling clarion call, like the voices of angels, filling the sky from zenith to horizon. The sandhill cranes were going south! We looked up, straining our eyes, and circling over Nulato at great altitudes, some so high that field glasses must be used to see them, were the great birds riding up from the inland lakes on the air currents—three gigantic fans of them, comprising perhaps three thousand birds in all. The white inhabitants rushed from their houses to witness the sight. These birds were the last of their kind to be seen in the world. . . .

The cranes, with their long necks outstretched, were marked by the sunlight against the deep blue of the sky. They were singing, singing such beautiful songs as I had never heard before, drifting in heavenly circles.—From "We Live in Alaska," by CONSTANCE HELMERICKS. (Boston: Little, Brown, 1944.)

Mirror

.tich with the sun's whole image to return
Better than given: fringed with water, fern,
The woodland pool, gay, rippling into mirth
Shows the sky how the sun looks to the earth.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

"Förrän de ropa, skall jag svara"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

GUD har i Bibeln givit oss många härliga löften. Ett av dem lyder: "Och det skall ske, att förrän de ropa, skall jag svara, och medan de ännu tala, skall jag höra" (Jesaja 65:24). Förvisso uttrycker detta Guds närhet och villighet att hjälpa alla som med barnslig förtröstan och tillit lägga sin hand i Hans—klargöra sin medvetna för-en-ing med Gud. Tillit till Gud, det goda, hjälper oss att övervinna osäkerhet och försagdhet samt tillintetgör materialitetens mörka och skräckinjagande skuggor, ty där Gud är, där är ljus och frihet.

Ett fönster måste ha persiennerna uppdragna för att kunna släppa igenom ljuset; hur klart solen än skiner, kan den icke taga bort persiennerna. Någon av husets invånare måste göra detta; då fyller ljuset ögonblickligen rummet. Kristus, den helande Sanningen, väntar på tillträde till det mänskliga medvetandet, men ens mottaglighet beror på om man är villig att släppa in detta ljus. Man måste kanske draga upp stolthetens, självbelåtenhetens, tvivlets, bigotteriets, fruktans, ofördragsamhetens eller det personliga sinnets persienner.

Jag var medicinsk sjuksköterska, när jag först fick min uppmärksamhet fäst på Kristen Vetenskap, och ehuru det var några år senare, som jag började studera den, kände jag mig tilltalad av dess logiska resonnemang. Det ingav mig mod och hopp; det lugnade mina ängsliga tankar, och jag var tacksam att kunna bevisa dess helande verkan.

Det följande är ett exempel på detta: Under några dagar hade jag haft mycket svår värk i ryggen, och det var omöjligt för mig att böja mig ner. Jag hade gått över till Kristen Vetenskap, och först försökte jag hjälpa mig själv men med föga framgång. Då beslöt jag att be en vän, som var Christian Scientist [Kristen Vetenskapsman] om hjälp och väntade, att hon skulle få mitt brev nästa morgon. Följande dag var värken ännu svår, och jag måste vara ute hela dagen. Men medan jag var på väg, bad jag, det vill säga jag tänkte på rätt sätt, enligt de metoder, som Kristus Jesus lärde och Kristen Vetenskap förklarar.

Jag resonnerade så, att om Gud, eller det goda, är Allt, om Han är den enda orsaken och är Ande, så är Hans skapelse, människan inbegripen, andlig. Ande är evig; därför kan den icke manifestera disharmoni, utmattning, värk eller något annat pinsamt symptom. På sid. 475 av *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] definierar författaren, Mary Baker Eddy, människan delvis som följer: "Hon är Guds sammansatta idé, innefattande alla rätta idéer; släktnamnet för allt som återspeglar Guds avbild och likhet; varats medvetna identitet, sådan den befinnes vara i Vetenskapen, enligt vilken människan är Guds eller Hägens återspegling och därför är evig." Alltså kunde jag, i egenskap av Guds barn, icke manifestera något som icke innefattas i Gud eller som Han icke givit mig. Gud skänker endast det goda, emedan Han är evig godhet och Kärlek. Medan jag tänkte enligt dessa riktlinjer, försvunno plågorna alldeles plötsligt, och en stor glädje fyllde mitt medvetande.

Samma kväll ringde jag upp min vän för att tacka henne för hjälpen och fick då höra, att hon icke hade fått mitt brev, emedan hon varit borta några dagar och just återkommit. Gud hade mött mitt behov, innan min anhållan nådde henne, och besvarat min bön genom att bevisa sanningen av mina uppriktiga förklaringar om vad Gud är och vad Han gör för människan. Senare insåg jag, att skälet till att jag så litet hade kunnat hjälpa mig själv under den första tiden var det, att jag hade varit rädd för kritik, och denna fruktan hade kommit det felaktiga tillståndet att förefalla mera verkligt. Fruktan förstorar alltid det onda, varemot vetskapen om Gud såsom städse närvarande Kärlek tillintetgör fruktan och släpper in Sanningens helande strålar.

När vi söka inse Kärlekens allestädesnärvaro, tjänar den logiska slutledningen, att det onda icke kan finnas någonstans såsom en verklighet, till att skingra ens fruktan för det och för dess verkningar. Kärleken genomtränger till och med fiendskapens mask och uppenbarar människan såsom Kärlekens avbild. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 81) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "I den mänskliga förståelsens tröstlöshet hör och besvarar gudomlig Kärlek det mänskliga ropet på hjälp; och Sanningens röst yttrar varats gudomliga sanningar, vilka befria de dödliga ur djupet av okunnighet och last. Detta är Faderns välsignelse."

Sanningens ljus väcker upp oss ur drömmen om liv i materien och uppenbarar, att det sanna varat är ett med Fadern, det eviga goda. Den naturliga verkan av detta andliga uppvaknande är, att den materiella tillvarons fjättrar i motsvarande mån försvagas och skapelsens andliga fakta bliva klarare och mera verkliga för oss. Gud varken vet om eller skapade det onda, därför kan det onda aldrig störa den sanna uppfattningen om människan. Varhelst våra kära må befinna sig, så låt oss bedja Fadern, liksom Jesus gjorde (Johannes 17:15): "Jag beder icke, att du skall taga dem bort ur världen, utan att du skall bevara dem från det onda."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Oldest Agricultural Art of All

DITCHLING GOOSEBERRY FAIR is a summer festival, but the outstanding rural event of the autumn is the Ploughing Match which takes place first in one Sussex village and then in another all over the county. They are occasions which should not be missed by anyone who cares for old and fundamental things. Here one sees the real stuff of the countryside walking about in rough coats and leggings—old men with thin faces and sweet peaceful expressions and fringes of white hair under their chins; young men with determined clean-cut features, looking as though farming was a very serious business—as indeed it is. And the ploughmen and the plough . . . and the plough horses, brown or grey. Here is the oldest agricultural art of all—and an art it is, as even the female onlooker may perceive. The depth and straightness of the furrow varies greatly. Also the management of the horses and their grooming and decking with coloured braids and straw-plaiting, and shining horse-brasses, and immense square collars of leather, like Elizabethan ruffs. . . .

On a day of sunny autumn weather such a Ploughing Match as we had one October at Albourne, not far from Hurstpierpoint, is not to be forgotten. The three large fields in which it took place were divided with grass baulks, as the Domesday fields were divided in the days of the old communal agriculture. In one field were two-horse ploughs, in another three-horse ploughs, while in the third were squat motor-ploughs chugging away, with round metal disks instead of ploughshare and coulter. These motor-ploughs are able to plough two or three furrows at once. But few of the spectators, save an occasional farmer who might be thinking of buying one, watched their performances. They were the mechanics, not the poetry, of agriculture. All eyes were on the horses, who set their feathered feet so neatly in the furrows, and on the men, lean or burly, young or middle-aged, who guided the stilts behind them. Back and forth the plough teams moved, with a slow rhythm which is that of agriculture itself. It was easy enough to imagine the open unhedged communal fields of thirteenth-century Sussex, and the oxen which ploughed there, and the hinds who used that short Saxon speech which still exists in Sussex, particularly for the tools and the things that pertain to the soil.

But, perhaps, when the day of the Ploughing Match is wet one sees the thing at its best. Nobody cares for the rain or the mud, the flanks of the great horses and the faces of the ploughmen shine with wet as if varnished, the brims of the farmers' hats drip little waterspouts, but the keen eyes underneath lose nothing of their good temper. The slow rhythm of rural toil is slowed down still further by the large portions of Sussex that are lifted with every step by each equine hoof and human foot that follows the furrow. In a lovely phrase I once saw and have always remembered, though the name of its author has vanished, "Ceres is a great goddess, and her boots are very heavy."—From "Sussex Cottage," by ESTHER MEYNELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

A New-World Follower of Linnaeus

THAT EVENING, by candlelight, Jan decorated the house. He opened his chest and spread papers on the floor. There lay the sketches from his student years at Uppsala and the paintings he had made in the museums of Europe and on summer tramping trips. All at once the bare room was bright with the birds and flowers of Sweden. Margretta's eyes grew soft with memory. She sat in the candlelight, quartering potatoes for planting. . . . She was deeply occupied and deeply contented while Jan hung his drawings on the rough log walls.

The flowers of Sweden—the pale blue flax flowers and the golden celandine, the delicate fire of marsh pinks, the meadow lychnis with its crimson petals, the flaunting crest of poor-man's-weathervane, the many-petaled mallow with its great soft face, the proud purple flags above the watercourses in the willow shade. And among the flowers the birds of Sweden took their places—little finches with their wings barred in gold and their tails poised for flight, the shy wood thrush melting against a linden bough, fork-tailed swallows swooping over a field at sunset, a family of black-capped chickadees on a lonely Lapland moor, the Swedish mountain lark in the topmost branch of a pine tree, with the pearl-gray twilight clothing him and his throat swelling with song.

Jan moved quickly along the walls, fixing his paintings and stepping back to view them in the candlelight. When a spray of scarlet pimpernel clashed with the purple hues of a Dalecarlian dove, he changed their places. From beside a pair of rusty creepers he moved a big brown crow. But there was more than color to harmonize. With a smile and a shake of his head he separated a Lapland jay from a family of titmice in a hollow tree. The jay must go all the way across the room, no less. . . .

He moved a nightjar and a shrike and hung the gull between them. Then he looked about the room with pride and pleasure.

He felt so happy that he got his flute and played "My Heart's in the Hills." Margretta sat quiet with her hands folded across her knees. He played another air, a song the children sang in Varmland around the autumn bonfires. While he played, his thoughts went wandering. He was a youth again standing in the study of the great Linnaeus, reading the words over the master's door—*Innocuo vivito, numen adest*—translating them in a boy's Latin, and making a boy's fervent vow. He was a student sitting under the beloved Professor Fries with a mind that burned like sunrise. Like those two masters, one a hundred years before his time, whom he could only follow as any seeker after truth, the other a wise and older friend who had shared with him knowledge and purpose, he had gone forth in the bright northern summers to make his own discoveries. So he was a collector again, tramping the shores of Sweden with a rucksack on his shoulders and a drawing board under his arm. Looking at those sketches, he could remember the clear warm sky, the elastic beaches, and the moors. The winter rye was a carpet on the fields and the barley heads were leafing. The aspen leaves made a light impassioned clamor, the wind brought the tang of the sea.

He laid his flute away. But before he closed the chest his arms were loaded with a pen case, a drawing-board, a microscope, and a pad of drying papers. Soon he would have the New World species to put beside the old.—From "The Winds of Spring," by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Macmillan, 1940.)

Early Afternoon

I walked down an oak-grown hill
To where a rill,
Cold and glinting
In the sunlight,
Cast up around its tortuous course
A broader stream
Of murmuring sound.

In this other stream
That was hushed but steadily babbling,
I paused—
And in that instant
From a lark's small throat
Unevenly a note
Shot down
Through the stream of sound.

ROGER CHALLIS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

De Gaulle Gives Women Vote in Coming French General Elections

Nipponese Star Dims In 'Greater East Asia'

Puppets in 'co-prosperity sphere' sit in uneasy seat as unrest grows—Nanking Premier somehow 'fails to recover'—Indo-China shaken by fall of Vichy—'Face' lost in Philippines.

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is giving way in several places as it becomes obvious that her defeat is only a matter of time.

In Occupied China, Thailand, Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies defections or signs of revolt can be discerned in Japanese radiocasts monitored and analyzed by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Nanking Government of Occupied China, once the darling of the Tokyo propagandists, has now almost dropped out of the picture. Its puppet premier, Wang Ching-wei, remains in Tokyo. He was reported to have left a Nanking hospital on Dec. 23, after an attempt at assassination and was expected to "recover fully within 10 days." But in March he was taken to Japan, where he has been "on the road to recovery" ever since.

Now Tokyo reports he will return to China this fall. But the Japanese have been ignoring the Nanking government and appealing directly to Chungking for cooperation against America and Britain. It has been rumored that Wang has been a prisoner of the Japanese.

Urges He Be Careful

There is no real evidence for this, although one Japanese broadcast several months ago did say, "We earnestly hope that for the sake of China and the GEA Wang Ching-wei will not only be prudent and take care of himself but also make full use of his opportunities for thought and consideration."

The new Thai Government of Major Kuang Abhaiwong continues to stress the welfare of the Thai people rather than co-operation with Japan. Teiji Tsubogami, Japanese Ambassador to the former Pibul Songgram regime, resigned because of "illness," according to Japan's Domei news service, following the collapse of that puppet government.

The Japanese have quoted Premier Kuang several times as promising "unstinted co-operation" with Japan, but if such statements were made, they were perhaps inevitable in view of Japan's stranglehold over Thai military and economic affairs.

The fall of the Vichy regime in France came so suddenly that Japan was apparently not prepared for it in Indo-China. Vichyite Governor General Jean Decoux moved first, taking full dictatorial powers on Aug. 20.

In order to be able to stall the Japanese now that consultation with Vichy could no longer serve as an excuse for delays, he had established a Supreme Council composed of six high officials of the French Government, and he now proposes to "submit at his own judgment" questions of importance to this body for "deliberation."

Lose Prestige in Philippines

The most rapid disintegration of Japanese control appears to be in the Philippines, however. Late in August puppet President Jose Laurel reorganized his cabinet, appointing new Ministers of Public Works and Communications, Economic Planning, Home Affairs, and Justice. He relinquished the Interior and Economic Affairs posts, which he had held.

An earlier reorganization, last January, had been announced beforehand by Radio Tokyo with great fanfare.

This time, Tokyo said nothing about it until afterward, then lamely expressed satisfaction over the changes—which included elevation to the status of Minister Without Portfolio, of Manuel Roxas, head of the Economic Planning Boards, whose pro-American views are well known.

General Roxas led a guerrilla army against the Japanese in the Southern Philippines for a year and a half after the fall of Bataan.

On Sept. 2 Tokyo radio admitted that "there are still some sporadic and disorganized lawless elements taking advantage of the wartime situation to cause disorder. . . . There are 7,091 islands in the Philippine group. It is not an easy task to administer completely all these islands in an abnormal period such as we are now facing."

Even Mr. Laurel seems to be quaking as the American forces near the Philippines. He now talks of "the establishment here of a Government of the Filipinos, by the Filipinos, and for the Filipinos" rather than of co-operation with the Japanese. On Aug. 30 he made this extraordinary statement:

Bolstering His Courage

"Even if all the administrative men [in the original puppet government] drop out of the national scene, there will be other Filipinos to take over the burden . . . and carry it until they reach the supreme goal."

Conditions in Singapore and Malaya are apparently deteriorating. A recent Japanese domestic radiocast, after the usual review of progress in almost every field, confessed that "one cannot say that food is plentiful," and that the Imperial troops who are "battling guerrillas night and day" are "enduring every conceivable hardship."

Premier Kuniaki Koiso tried to rally popular support in the Netherlands Indies on Sept. 7, when he told the Japanese Diet that Japan would "grant independence to the peoples of the East Indies" at some unspecified time in the future. Far Eastern experts saw in this an indication that the Japanese brand of "independence" would be proclaimed as a psychological weapon against the Allies at the time of Japan's enforced withdrawal from the "southern regions."

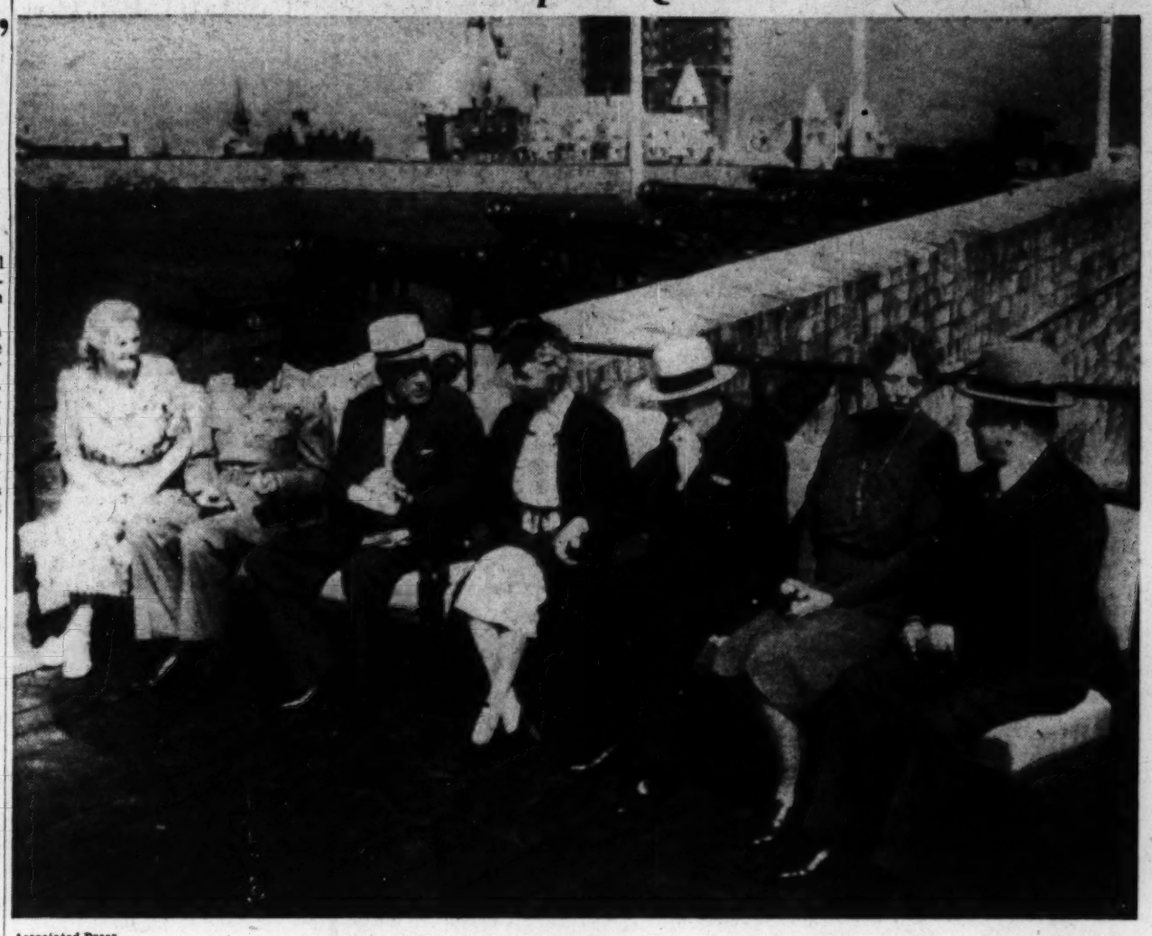
Bitterness for Japan Exposed

The reactions of Indonesians in the liberated portions of Dutch New Guinea, however, leave no doubt of the hatred felt by the vast majority of them for Japan. Economic exploitation of the Javanese approached a new high when the puppet "Central Council" met in August and allegedly proposed that in the "Second Warpower Enhancement Drive," now under way, "labor for remuneration should be replaced by . . . labor for mutual aid based on the family system."

One indication that the Japanese are not satisfied with the sort of co-operation they have been getting from prominent Indonesians is seen in recent radio reports that Japanese, rather than Indonesians as formerly announced, are now being trained for the top posts in the provincial governments.

Only in Burma, of all the countries in Occupied Asia, does the puppet government apparently intend to follow the Japanese to the bitter end. And even there the people are getting restive. To keep them in line the Ba Maw regime has now formed the Maha Bama Asiayone (Greater Burma Association), aimed at consolidating the entire civilian population behind the Japanese war effort. This replaces the Dobama Sinyetha League, the former single political party, but on a much broader basis.

'On Top' at Quebec



Associated Press

Allied Conferees and Their Wives on the Citadel

First picture atop the Citadel of Quebec of the second Roosevelt-Churchill conference there, now in session, shows (left to right): Mrs. Winston Churchill; the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada; President Roosevelt; Princess Alice, wife of the Governor General; Prime Minister Churchill; Mrs. Roosevelt, and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

French Leader Fulfills Promise of Algiers Group

So-called 'adult vote' applies to youths of 20 as well as to women—Observers speculate on effect female majority will have on elections—Franchise is regarded as reward for part in war.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, has announced that, for the coming general elections, an "adult-vote" will be introduced in France.

That means that not only French men over the age of 20, but that French women as well will have the right to cast their votes in one of the most important elections in the history of their country.

The French leader is thus fulfilling the promise the Algiers Committee and the Consultative Assembly had given to the courageous women of France. The role French women played in the resistance movement is perhaps not less important than that of the men who did the actual fighting.

Observers of political developments in France will ask, however, whether the franchise of women will greatly influence the outcome of the coming elections. Even before the German occupation, the number of French women was considerable higher than that of men, the relation being 21,500,000 to 20,000,000 in the French metropolitan territory.

Today, German imprisonments and executions among the French male population have again reduced the demographic relation in favor of the women.

Women Voters in Majority

The French electorate will have a clear female majority. The numerical majority of the women was probably the most important reason why in a country with a democratic constitution, women were not permitted to vote before the war. Several times, it is true, the Chamber of Deputies with large majorities passed a bill instituting the ballot for women. However, the law was regularly rejected by the conservative Senate. Skeptics pointed out that many deputies voted for the bill because they knew for certain that their colleagues in the Senate would vote it down.

Why Some Opposed Franchise

Resistance against the franchise of women was strong, not only in conservative circles which were apprehensive that it might take women out of the home and imperil family relations, but by many left-wing politicians, as well, who feared that French women voters would strengthen the clerical trend in French internal politics.

One reason why French women themselves, apart from a few such as Mme. Louise Weiss, promoter of the suffragist group "Femme Nouvelle," were somewhat opposed to women's franchise, was that they were afraid to lose their actual "behind the scene" influence on French politics.

Two French "society" women who entertained at political "salons" in Paris and who had the ear of France's war premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud were political powers during the last years of the crumbling Third Republic.

Today, however, another type of woman will enter France's political life. The French Resistance had not only their intrepid male but their no less courageous female leaders. Two French women, Mme. André Simard and Mme. Lucille Aubrac, have already become members of the Algiers Consultative Assembly and the coming National Assembly is expected to count many women deputies.

Has Some Precedent

The appearance of women in the political limelight has precedent in French politics. In 1936, the Popular Front government of Léon Blum appointed three women, Mme. Irène Joliot-Curie, Mme. Léon Brunchwig and Mme. Suzanne Lacore, Undersecretaries of State. The reactionary Vichy Government, surprisingly, granted to French women the right to present themselves as candidates in elections for local councils.

Although the women of France will probably participate in public life more than they did before the war, it appears doubtful that their franchise will greatly transform French internal politics. Experience in other countries where women have been given the vote seems to prove that this extension of the electorate has no decisive bearing on political trends.

As far as we can know from public statements, French women are today strongly in favor of General de Gaulle, their national hero, and they support thoroughgoing political and economic reforms. The political attitude of French women is not likely to differ greatly from that of their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers.

WPB Is Alert To Any Sudden Nazi Collapse

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The War Production Board's reconversion plans are geared to the possibility that "collapse" of Germany may precede actual Nazi surrender and permit sizeable resumption of civilian production in this country before the end of fighting in Europe, J. A. Krug, acting Chairman of the WPB indicated today.

He said at a news conference that the fall of Germany might become a fact even though some of Hitler's forces "continue to resist in some parts of the country."

Mr. Krug's statement was in answer to a question whether substantial civilian production might be authorized before the surrender of Germany.

Mr. Krug also announced that 125,000 tons of steel have been earmarked for use in civilian products during the next three months under WPB's spot reconversion order.

The spot order permits limited consumer goods manufacture prior to defeat of Germany in cases where materials, manpower and facilities are not needed for the war effort.

The WPB also disclosed that 50,000 tons of steel have been set aside for production of such items as electric refrigerators, washing machines and sewing machines, but Mr. Krug emphasized this was a "contingent grant" not to be used unless conditions change to warrant it.

"We have no plans for production now of these products," he said.

In answer to a question, he said the WPB had set no hypothetical date for the collapse of Germany.

"We don't think we need one because our plan can be adjusted," he said.

Asked whether the West Coast might be the last part of the country to convert from war production, Mr. Krug replied:

"No, sir. We are doing our very best to equalize cutbacks in all parts of the country."

The new steel allocation for civilian products calls for 100,000 tons of carbon steel and 25,000 tons of alloy steel.

In addition, 15,000,000 pounds of copper and copper base alloys, and 37,500,000 pounds of aluminum have been made available for the spot authorization program, W. C. Skuce, Director of the WPB controlled materials plan, told the National Council of Industrial Government Relations Associations, Inc., meeting here.

French Aid Speeds Printing Of Paris Stars and Stripes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 15—News-hungry Yanks in liberated France are kept up to the minute on war-front news by Stars and Stripes, the Army newspaper, which has reappeared in Paris 25 years after publishing its last edition in World War I.

Following in the wake of advancing armies since D-Day, the Stars and Stripes soldier staff landed with liberation forces and began publishing with a hand press on Normandy beaches, later moving to Cherbourg's Eclaire newspaper office, then to Rennes.

The Paris publication started on Sept. 5 in the New York Herald office at 21 Rue de Berri.

Operating with a soldier staff and most of the former French personnel of the Herald, the presses began running after only five days of preparation. The plant had remained inactive through four years of German occupation, with the exception of a weekly press run by the attendant.

Editorial Staff

Editor of the Paris edition is Capt. Max K. Gilstrap, formerly of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, with Lieut. Robert Moora, formerly with the New York Herald Tribune, as Managing Editor.

Capt. Rader Winget, formerly with the Associated Press, is Field Director, and Sergeant Carl Larsen of the United Press is News Editor.

"The achievement of getting the paper out so quickly would have been impossible without the splendid co-operation of the French," according to Maj. Arthur Goodfriend, Editor in Chief of all editions in the European theater. Although Paris is without electric power, except on a strict priority basis, the French immediately supplied the coal for the electric power needed.

Importance to the soldier of this Army newspaper is emphasized constantly by Army commanders who say it is a tremendous morale factor in keeping up the soldiers' enthusiasm. A vigorous editorial policy has been adopted by the soldier editors who are aware of their responsibility in shaping the viewpoint of soldiers toward the postwar period.

French Cheer Yanks

In the first issue was a picture of happy, liberated French cheering the Yanks, with the accompanying remark, "If we fight as hard to keep the good will of the liberated peoples as we did to win it, there is hope for happier days."

Another issue shows a smiling German and warns of fraternizing with the enemy until sure of his sincerity.

This war's Stars and Stripes has the same name as the colorful weekly of World War I, made famous by Capt. Franklin P. Adams, Capt. Steve Early, Lieut. Grantland Rice, Lieut. Adolph Ochs, Sergeant Alexander Woollcott, and Private John T. Winterrich. But America in 1944 has undergone a mental change as revolutionary as its methods of warfare. Today's informed Army realizes the end of the war is only the beginning. Stars and Stripes is emphasizing that America must seize the opportunity to lead a world looking to it for leadership and guidance.

$500,000,000 U. S. Cash Out Of Roads Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Senate Roads Committee yesterday rewrote the postwar highway bill to slash proposed Federal contributions by more than $500,000,000 and require states to match Government payments on a 50-50 basis.

Seeking to win over economy-minded senators the Committee revised the bill to:

1. Reduce Federal contributions to the road system from $656,000,000 to $450,000,000 annually for three postwar years.

2. Require the states to put up matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis rather than 40 per cent provided in the original bill.

The Federal contributions would be fixed at $200,000,000 for the old Federal-aid highway system, $125,000,000 for farm-to-market roads, and $125,000,000 for urban highways.

As revised the bill contemplates a three-year road program, including state payments, costing $2,825,250,000 as compared with the original $3,375,250,000 and increases state payments substantially.

Place in Treaty Urged For World News Right

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—Peace treaty provisions "proclaiming the world-wide right of all men to get, send and publish the news for the information of the public—without intereference by governments" were urged by the New York State Publishers Association, which closed its fall meeting Sept. 12.

Maverick Wants Reconversion Of Small Plants to Begin Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 — This country must begin reconverting now, Maury Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, declared here yesterday while outlining a 10-point program to start things moving toward his postwar goal of 1,000,000 new business concerns in the United States.

Spot authorization of materials is a fraud unless you have something to do it with, Mr. Maverick said at a press conference during the meeting of the Research Institute of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, suggesting that the release of materials, "just around the corner," should go first to the little businessman.

His program calls for the acceptance of the principle of free enterprise and private initiative by the American worker, farmer and businessman, but along with it the principle of governmental responsibility, which includes "as many reasonable laws as are necessary."

Mr. Maverick deplored the tendency in some quarters to "let business alone" and to "keep politics out of business and industry," asserting that the result would be the destruction of all competitive business as it is now known, financial chaos, unemployment and economic collectivism.

Lashes at Cartels

He lashed out at monopolies and cartels, urging that the Department of Justice expand its present program of prosecuting illegal restraints of trade. Honest big business wants this, he said, and small business must have the freedom from unlawful combinations and restraints.

"The war has revealed that our national safety was threatened by the existence of German cartel arrangements with American concerns," he added. "Let us have nothing to do with cartels except to wipe them out."

This country can look ahead to full production, high wages, low costs and expansion so that all business can move ahead and explore new fields of economic activity, he declared. Capital will flow into dozens of industries if competition is free.

Recalling that when Germany is defeated, there will be 30 per cent or more in cutbacks, Mr. Maverick told the businessmen attending the three-day conference that meantime civilian production must get under way "without further talk-talk."

"Speed into reconversion of little business, which should have started yesterday, is imperative, so as to prevent a dangerous lag in production," he warned. "So I emphasize, let small business start in civilian production immediately."

Pockets of Surplus Labor

The more production that can be begun now, the more it will cushion the concussion of reconversion, he asserted, stressing that in some areas today there are pockets of surplus labor while in others there are surpluses in materials. Bring the two together, he said.

He praised the Government Contract Settlement Act, stating that without it all business, big and little, would face confusion and widespread bankruptcies. No expense, he said, should be spared in making it possible for the machinery of this Act to move with utmost speed.

Mr. Maverick proposed the establishment of policies concerning disposal of all types of surpluses, adequate financial opportunity for small businesses including interim financing and reconversion loans; a tax program to encourage venture capital; a system of technical advisory assistance, aid to veterans in setting up businesses, and reasonable unemployment compensation.

Tomorrow's sessions of the conference will include panel discussions of the future of small business, contract termination, reconversion and postwar planning policies. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, will make an off-the-record talk to Institute personnel on Saturday.

U. S. Status Sought For Seized Japan Isles

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Pacific islands north of the equator captured from the Japanese "should be made an integral part of the United States," declared Joseph R Farrington delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

Mr. Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, said at a Civic Club meeting yesterday that the captured islands "constitute a bridge, invaluable in connection with the development of air travel. They also have other resources valuable to us."

Natives of the Pacific Islands under the United States flag should be made citizens of the United States, "after the pattern of Hawaii," Mr. Farrington added.

Restoration of Belgian Army Gives New Hope to Millions

By the Overseas News Agency

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Among the avalanche of good news from the battle fronts of Europe, the information that Belgian troops are taking part in the operations is only a small item. The Belgians' contribution is not going to decide the issue of any major encounter. Belgium's military share in the coming victory will be too small for that.

Nevertheless for several millions of people, for the 8,500,000 oppressed Belgians, for the hundred thousand Americans of Belgian descent, for the thousands of Belgian refugees in foreign lands, for the Belgians in the Congo, this news item will have considerable importance.

The story of the Belgian Army from May, 1940, to 1944 is marked by three episodes: the Battle of Belgium in 1940, reforming of the army in southern France until the collapse of France, and, finally, the reorganization of the Belgian Army in Great Britain.

During the 'ohony war" Belgium had under arms almost 650,000 men, 8 per cent of the population. This army was fairly well equipped for defensive warfare, its cadres formed by officers who had gone through the experience of World War I.

Although the Nazi leaders had only contempt for the small Belgian Army which they hoped to crush in a few days, the German military writers who have commented on the Battle of Belgium are all full of praise for the fight the Belgians put up.

The Belgian Army in Great Britain consists of infantry, field artillery, and armored car units. There are also paratroopers and commandos. Some of these were already in action in Italy; now most of the Belgian soldiers are on the European front.

One day they will enter Brussels. They will be only a few thousand, a token army, but they will find as their colleagues in the battle of liberation the tens of thousands of Belgians who took to the maquis, the 40,000, Belgians the Nazis imprisoned. They will be joined by the 600,000 workers abducted to slave labor in Germany. They will help rebuild a country whose honor did not go down in shame but which, however darkened for a moment by heavy shadows, will always stand in history as a beacon and a symbol of modest greatness.

Big Cities and States Lead in Works Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Only the big cities and the populous states have drawn up plans for postwar public works, the Federal Works Agency reported to the House Economic Committee after a nation-wide survey.

Two thirds of the total of state and local projects for which completed plans are ready lie in New York, California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, Chairman William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi said. About two fifths of the projects are in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

Under 'Veteran' Management

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Stars and Stripes Reappears in Paris

A copy of Stars and Stripes, service paper for United States forces on the Continent of Europe, is posed in a window in Paris, nearly 25 years to the day after its predecessor of World War I. Sergeant Robert J. Collins of Quincy, Mass., displays the paper before a group of G. I.'s, French officers, gendarmes and civilians. The presses started after only five days of preparation.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Top Milliner Shares Skill, Helps Others Have Fun Too

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

You hesitate a moment before New York's smallest show window, just as the White Rabbit might have done before he made his dash down the rabbit hole after Alice in Wonderland. But how can you help it? There is the name in clear flowing letters—"Helene Garnell." There, too, an unmistakable Garnell hat in the miniature window in the miniature door through which you know you must pass. But where is the keyhole and the doorknob?

Your eye wanders back to the hat, quite content to forget the doorknob. Today it is a wisp of a black hat—a fluff of maline and a dash of scarlet velvet, a hat for one of those "after dark" occasions when you want to forget you ever had anything to do with efficiency. Of course this is the entrance, you argue with yourself—and right there under your eye the gleaming brass doorknob. The door swings out, you go through a narrow passage, and in a moment emerge into the softly lighted French gray and green salon. In one corner a piece of sculpture, a delightfully feminine head placed low on a stool, provides the unobtrusive key to Miss Garnell's career, for becoming a sculptor was her first step towards becoming a milliner, though you would have had a difficult time convincing her of this at the time.

Sculptor, Milliner, Author

A moment, and in she comes—one of New York's youngest and most successful milliners, who now joins the ranks of authors with her new book, "It's Fun to Make a Hat" (Liveright Publishing Corporation). Toss these three activities together and you draw a distinct blueprint of Helene Garnell sure and line-conscious as a sculptor, lively and receptive of new ideas as a milliner, eager to express herself and give others a clue to their freedom as a writer.

We sat down to talk on a dainty little Louis XIV love seat while hats and customers came and went, and every moment I knew she had an eye on the hat that was being tried on at the other side of the room, for as she explained, and as I could see for myself, "there is an awful lot of loving care goes into the making of a hat."

"Perhaps it was because my father was a sculptor that I thought I should like to be one," Miss Garnell said reminiscently, "and when we were small my father was always shuttling back and forth between Paris and New York with his family whenever he felt he needed a touch of French inspiration. Yet, strangely enough, it was Jean Patou and my mother who switched me from heads to hats.

Meeting With Patou

At 18 I was studying with the great modernist Aristide Maillol in Paris, a very "Left Bank" art student. One day I attended a charity fete at which a number of the French Couture showed their collections. With the impudence of 18, I amused myself by passing caustic remarks about the clothes. My neighbor seemed amused. Presently he turned and said, "Are you interested in fashion?" "No," I replied, "I'm interested in sculpture." After he had asked my name, I felt it was time to return the compliment, so I asked, "Are you interested in sculpture?" "No," he answered, "I'm interested in fashion. My name is Jean Patou. If you ever think of studying fashion, come and see me."

Another year of working in clay and Miss Garnell's mother said, "Helene, why don't you do something about women's hats?" And before long she did, knocking at Jean Patou's door and reminding him of his offer to help her learn design.

With Jean Patou's teaching as a beginning, Miss Garnell afterward spent some time in the salon of Maria Guy, one of the great milliners of Paris, where among others she designed hats for the Duchess of Kent. Soon after this she found herself with a bid to come to Hollywood to design a production for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and she had found her footing on the long ladder which leads to success. Later, on her own, she designed for Garbo, Crawford, Bergman, Merle Oberon, Irene Dunne, and many other California movie stars—to their satisfaction and her own.

Hat Making A Delight

"It was not, however, until I showed my first New York collection," Miss Garnell continued, "that I knew I was doing what I wanted to do more than anything else. And now that I'm doing it and finding it such a satisfaction, I want other women to have some of the fun. Hence my book.

"A woman can have ever so many more hats—and consequently more fun—if she can make for 50 cents a hat for which her milliner would charge her $45.00. In my book I've tried, as simply as I can, to tell these secrets. Because no woman is complete unless she is properly gloved and hatted, no matter how lovely she may be, I feel this question of hats should be made plain—and available. Learning what proper clothes will do for us is, I think, part of our American civilization," Miss Garnell said with a toss of her red head, and added, "A sense of style is of first importance in selecting and designing both clothes and hats, and this really means the ability to adapt current fashions to one's own individuality—to be able to distinguish between fads and a sound style which will bring out your best points."

Both Miss Garnell and her book are outstanding exponents of style.

Helene Garnell, topflight New York milliner and author of the new book "It's Fun to Make a Hat," demonstrates here how simple it is to make one, getting just the right angle on the feathers and the brim. A woman can have more hats and more fun if she knows how to make them, she says.

Country Life Reveals New Gift Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been the same every year. Nearing October, I think to myself, "Holiday ahead. And this year I'm going to get ready early!"

Well, I never have before, but this year, without planning it so at all, I find myself already in the midst of potential Christmas presents. Almost without realizing, I have a sizable array of fruits against that exacting month, December. But it couldn't have happened anywhere else but right here in the country.

When we moved on to a small farm, we hadn't the faintest idea of Nature's continuous generosity. Even yet we are constantly finding surprises in the field and near-by forest.

Gourd Seeds Rewarding

Consider: From a package of gourd seeds planted in our cornfield, we are reaping dozens of green-and-yellow, white, orange, and even speckled-green gourds. They are amazing in their assorted sizes, the smooth and bumpled skins, the variations in coloring, the two-toned "specials." (Was it only last year that I paid fifty cents for three small painted gourds in the florist shop, to use as table decoration?)

I have found on the best authority, that the way to preserve these precious fruits is to wipe them clean with a disinfectant, and then to wax them from time to time as they hang in the air to dry.

A nest of half-a-dozen, packed carefully, will be a Christmas treat for many of my old friends, who will, I know, cherish them the more because I raised them.

Another way of using gourds is in a hanging decoration. For this I have saved our prettiest cobs of Indian corn, dried now, with their husks carefully turned up to braid into the raffia that holds them together. A few giant pine cones, gathered by the children on a trip to the north shore of Lake Superior last year, a few cattails from a near-by swamp, and I can sit down at a table loaded with possibilities to show how artistic I am in the midst of country things!

On one of son David's exploring jaunts, he discovered masses of wild grape vines, loaded with tiny purple clusters. He brought home a coatful and went back with a basket for more. Canned wild grape juice will make luscious glasses of jelly in December, to be tucked in Christmas baskets.

Dried Sage and Parsley

One of my friends made use, last year, of something that farmers usually consider a nuisance—wild sage. She washed and dried it, and we were overjoyed at finding a small cellophane envelope with her Christmas card.

She tells me that she is experimenting this year with the idea of drying parsley, and crumbling it for winter use, to be sprinkled on soups, etc. I am hoping this means another envelope for me!

Another friend, whose "green fingers" make her a wizard with potted plants, likes to send small pots of growing parsley as her gift to city kitchens.

Even 10-year-old Susan has a holiday project under way. On our last trip into town, I noticed that she looked long and thoughtfully at some amusing jewelry in one of the department stores—necklaces and bracelets of such foolish bits as tiny clothespins, shells, corks, safety pins, carved wooden blocks, and—seeds. From that time on she saved watermelon seeds, dried bean pods, squash seeds, apple seeds, and, of course, red and yellow corn. Now she finds it satisfying to sort them, to plan the design by color and size. She soaks them overnight in water to soften just enough to be pierced with a needle. Christmas she will have presents for aunties and cousins.

Lapel Ornaments

She and I also experimented, rather successfully, with acorns for lapel ornaments. We shelled them, and hang in clusters of three, by tying dark green yarn to the tops of the acorn caps. Back of the yarn bow we fasten tiny safety pins. (Her schoolmates come over in waves, wanting to find out just how she makes them.)

Other prospective gifts are winter apples, picked up for a song at near-by orchards, and wrapped individually in paper, to be kept in a cold part of the basement until needed for Christmas baskets. Also we have carefully gathered flower seeds from our most successful blooms. I know at least one friend who will rejoice at the sight of seeds from my big blue morning glory vine. Seeds from our Country Gentleman corn—which seems to be unusual in this part of the country where Yellow Bantam is king—will go to other country friends who enjoyed gifts of the corn itself this month. Also, I have found bittersweet growing wild in the woods, and have hung it, upside down, for the big orange berries to pop open and show their shiny red seeds. What homemaker, country or city, doesn't crave a small bright bunch of bittersweet!

And so—let the holidays come! I am nearly ready for them with all these simple things—"free stuff," David calls it! We are having weeks of fun, and a deep sort of pleasure out of getting these homely offerings ready. M. R.

Missouri Valley Proposition Gets New Edge in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15—Introduction of a bill for a Missouri Valley Authority by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana puts still another face on the protracted struggle for postwar control of the development of the gigantic Missouri River Basin, which has been raging in Congress and out for a year, and which may still go on for many months.

James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union, which has been supporting a MVA, said:

"It may take five years or longer for dissenting elements finally to agree on a truly unified valley development, but if it takes 10 years, it will be worth it.

Development Is Urged

"We are among those who see first an intensification of the struggle, in that all the 'piecemeal planners' who each insist that the Valley be developed according to the different ends which they each seek, disregarding its larger unity, will join together to fight the MVA proposal.

"But we are also among those who see that the whole great region is a unity and eventually, regardless of all opposition, must be developed for the greatest good of all its people and all its interests, not merely the temporary and special advantage of some separate interest."

The task of an MVA would be more gigantic than that faced by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is Senator Murray's model. With 530,000 square miles of territory, the Missouri Basin is some 15 times as large as the Tennessee Basin. In its 2,500-mile wandering course, the Missouri River reaches all the way from the 12,000-foot peaks of the Continental Divide, in Western Montana within 500 miles of the Pacific, to the Mississippi River just above St. Louis.

On the way it and its tributaries pass through thousands of miles of mountain country, hundreds of thousand of miles of arid and semi-arid plains where irrigation is necessary to successful farming, and lastly through the fertile, humid country near the Mississippi. The Tennessee Valley is unified, climatically and geographically. The Missouri Valley is not. The difficulties of co-ordination in such a case increase geometrically.

Two Authorities Suggested

One suggestion that has been made is that there be two Missouri Valley Authorities, one to administer the arid Upper Basin and one the humid Lower Basin, with an agreement as to the amount of water to be passed down being the only link between them.

Senator Murray's bill for one vast plan would create an authority of three persons to be chosen by the President, each for a nine-year term. It would take over the present functions of federal agencies directly tied to development of the basin, such as the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, and would be directed—not merely authorized as in the case of TVA—to co-operate with state and local agencies, such as state and municipal governments.

"Full developments of the Basin might rank as the most important national development since the Louisiana Purchase," said Senator Murray. "The job is tremendous. It throws down the gantlet to our engineering skill, our scientific knoweldge, and our know-how.

"We must view the Valley as a whole. We must develop a remedy for the arbitrary divisions of interest and responsibility among federal agencies to which the river has been partitioned and assigned.

Miners of Australia Listen To Call to Speed Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 15—The Australian coal fields, hampered by strikes for many months, are at last back to a practically normal basis.

Miners, for the time being at least, are meeting Prime Minister John Curtin's plea for stepping up production to meet the demands of the Pacific war.

Earlier delays may make it difficult now to attain the monthly goal of 1,200,000 tons, with an aggregate of 7,000,000 tons by the end of the year, but if present activity continues there will not be the alarming disparity hitherto indicated.

Varied Explanations

Various explanations are given for the changed attitude of the miners—with explanations not unnaturally colored by the allegiances of those giving them.

Mine owners incline to the belief that the miners have been influenced by the Government's decision not to allow miners to negotiate a new award until they have shown readiness to achieve the production target, and by the government's withdrawal, pending delivery of the goods, of its promise to introduce a pensions scheme.

The miners themselves claim they now realize they have been letting down the fighting services and that their efforts are being made in the hope of repairing any damage done.

Loss of Jobs Feared

There is a third possible explanation for the change of heart, and it seems the most logical. The falling coal production has had the inevitable effect on industries and factories, with the result that many unionsts are threatened with loss of jobs, owing to the resultant cutting down of staffs.

As this became clearer to unionists, they became more outspoken in criticism of the miners until the powerful Australian Council of Trades Unions took the miners to task publicly.

This loss of moral and active support of fellow workers probably impressed the recalcitrant section among the miners more than all the Prime Minister's threats. But whatever the explanation may be, miners are now showing they can work and enforce discipline when they want to do so.

'Alarico Yams' Is New College Degree In Farming for Alabama Sweet 'Taters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, State Agricultural College, is now awarding degrees to farm products as well as students, the first being sweet potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are a major crop in Alabama and farm specialists for the college as well as for the Farm Extension Service, seeing that they were sold with no trade name or brand, decided to provide a trade-mark for those produced in Alabama and meeting certain specifications. They are called "Alarico" Yams, and are now being sold as such on the markets of the country.

Potatoes in order to qualify for this "college degree" must be house-cured and grade U. S. No. 1 or better, as determined by agents of the College, the Farm Extension Service, and the State Department of Agriculture, all of which work together.

"Since 1872, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, by conferring degrees, has put its stamp of approval on men and women who have qualified for it," said P. O. David, Director of the Extension Service at Auburn.

"Through the process of grading and packing, climaxed by an attractive label, we are now doing the same thing for sweet potatoes. It is our intention to see that this label is available to all who qualify their potatoes for it. We intend to do the same thing for other farm products. In this way Auburn will be extending itself, as we see it, in a very practical and useful new way in keeping with what we have been doing with students all these years."

Director Davis said that Alabama farmers had done much in recent years to improve the quality of their products, but still needed much guidance in grading and marketing. The assistance of the college and Extension Service is now being given in that direction. One of the first 50-pound crates of sweet potatoes with the artistic label and brand name was sent to Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama who has shown much interest in the marketing program.

Hannegan Levels 'Bias'-Talk Charge

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, charged yesterday that Republican campaign speakers were "directly injecting racial prejudice" in the November election campaign.

Mr. Hannegan told a press conference that Republicans were referring repeatedly to Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee which is supporting President Roosevelt, as a "foreign-born labor leader."

"This emphasis on one labor leader is a clear injection of racial prejudice," Mr. Hannegan said. "I am hopeful that it will be discontinued in view of Mr. Brownell's (Herbert Brownell, Republican National Chairman) statement to keep racial and religious issues out of the campaign. I call upon Mr. Brownell to repudiate the statements of Republican orators and this type of propaganda."

Mr. Hannegan made the charge after saying that he was pleased to note that both Mr. Brownell and he had issued statements pledging to keep racial and religious issues out of the campaign.

Sessions Extended At Dumbarton Oaks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, announced yesterday that the Anglo-American-Soviet talks on world security would "require a few more days," indicating that there were points on which the countries had not yet reached full agreement at Dumbarton Oaks.

He also announced that Sir Alexander Cadogan, the chief of the British delegation, had left to see Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec but would be back in time for completion of the Russian phase of the meeting here. When this phase is over, British and American groups will meet with a Chinese delegation to continue security discussions.

Start Johnny Off With Jollier Lunches

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once again mothers resume a job forgotten for the summer—packing the school lunch box. And when the lunch box comes down off the shelf, it's also time to take out some fresh ideas for menus.

The subject isn't new, and much has been written about the school lunch, but the importance of a well planned mid-day meal for a growing child just can't be overemphasized.

Cream of Potato Soup (in thermos)
Chopped Leftover Meat and Carrot Sandwiches
Fruit Salad
Raisin Bread and Butter

*Carrot and Barley Soup (in thermos)
Chopped Hard-Cooked Egg and Bacon Sandwiches
Whole Tomato
Gingerbread Squares

Hot Tomato Juice (in thermos)
Cottage Cheese and Olive Sandwich on Brown Bread
Carrot Strips
Baked Custard

*Mock Chicken Salad
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Apple or Pear *Gumdrop Bars
Hot Cocoa

Potato Salad
*Dried Beef and Cheese Sandwiches
Soft Molasses Cookies
Dry Prunes or Apricots
Hot Cocoa

Peanut Butter Sandwiches on Raisin Bread
Cole Slaw with Fresh Orange
*Honey Cup Cakes
*Plain Malted Milk

Split Pea Soup (in thermos)
*Chopped Raw Spinach and Cottage Cheese Sandwiches
Apple
Graham Cracker and Jam Sandwich

Carrot and Barley Soup

¼ cup barley
5 cups cold water
1 cup diced carrots
2 tablespoons chopped onion
Salt and pepper
3½ cups milk

Soak barley in water over night. Cook in same water for about one hour, or until tender. Add carrots, onion, one teaspoon salt and a few grains of pepper about 30 minutes before the end of the cooking time. Stir frequently and add more water if necessary to keep it from burning. Add milk and season with salt and pepper. Reheat, stirring constantly. Makes 6 servings.

Mock Chicken Salad

3 cups diced cooked veal or pork
1½ cups diced celery
½ cup sliced stuffed olives or sweet pickles

Dressing

½ cup salad dressing or mayonnaise
1½ teaspoons sugar
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¾ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons vinegar
½ cup milk

Mix meat, celery and olives or pickles together in a bowl. Chill ingredients, and then mix dressing, sugar, salt, pepper and vinegar together. Slowly stir in milk. Add dressing to meat mixture and mix well. Chill until ready to serve on lettuce or other salad greens or pack in lunch box. Makes 6 servings.

Gumdrop Bars

2 cups all-purpose flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup soft gumdrops, cut in small pieces
½ cup finely cut nuts
1 tablespoon flour
3 eggs, well beaten
1½ cups sugar
¼ cup evaporated milk

Sift and measure flour, then resift with salt and cinnamon. Mix together the gumdrops, nuts and flour. Beat eggs until light and lemon colored; then gradually add sugar and milk to eggs, beating constantly. Add flour mixture in thirds, beating until smooth after each addition. Stir in gumdrop mixture and spread in greased shallow pan (10 x 13). Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) about 35 minutes, or until cake shrinks from sides of pan. Cut in strips 4 inches by 1 inch. Makes about 3 dozen. Omit licorice-flavored gumdrops.

Dried Beef and Cheese Sandwiches

½ cup soft yellow cheese
½ cup top milk
1 cup shredded dried beef (3 oz.)
2 tablespoons horseradish, drained
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Mix milk slowly into cheese. When smooth, stir in beef, horseradish and pepper. Spread on bread. Makes enough for 6 large sandwiches. Cheese in jars or packages is best for this.

Plain Malted Milk

6 cups milk
6 tablespoons malted milk powder

Heat thoroughly. Then beat with rotary beater 1 minute. Serve at once or pour into thermos bottle. Serves 6.

Honey Cup Cakes

2 cups cake or all-purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup sugar
1 cup strained honey
2 eggs
½ cup evaporated milk

Sift flour and measure. Resift with baking powder and salt. Cream shortening and vanilla together, then blend in sugar. Beat honey in gradually. Then beat eggs in vigorously, one at a time. Add flour mixture alternately with milk. Begin and end with flour mixture, beating until smooth after each addition. Pour into greased muffin tins, filling ⅔ full. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for about 18 minutes, or until cakes shrink from sides of tins.

More Sandwiches

Chopped Meat and Gravy—Put leftover cooked meat through the food chopper and moisten with thick gravy.

Scrambled Eggs, with Cottage Cheese or Tomato — Add cottage cheese or tomato pulp to beaten eggs (2 tablespoons cottage cheese or tomato pulp for each egg). Scramble as usual, and cool before putting in sandwich.

Peanut Butter Ideas — Combine peanut butter half and half with chopped cabbage, celery, carrots, raisins or apples and mix with a little mayonnaise or salad dressing.

Or combine ½ cup peanut butter, ¼ cup canned condensed tomato soup, 3 tablespoons milk, dash of salt and ¼ cup drained pickle relish. This makes filling for six sandwiches.

Or cut 6 cooked, pitted prunes into tiny pieces, combine with 1 cup seedless raisins, cut in half, ½ cup peanut butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup evaporated milk and 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Cottage Cheese Fillings — Chop raw spinach and mix with an equal amount of cottage cheese. A little onion may be added for flavor.

Mash cooked lima or kidney or baked beans and mix with an equal amount of cottage cheese. If desired, add a little chopped cooked bacon and onion.

Mix chopped cooked prunes or apricots with cottage cheese in equal amount.

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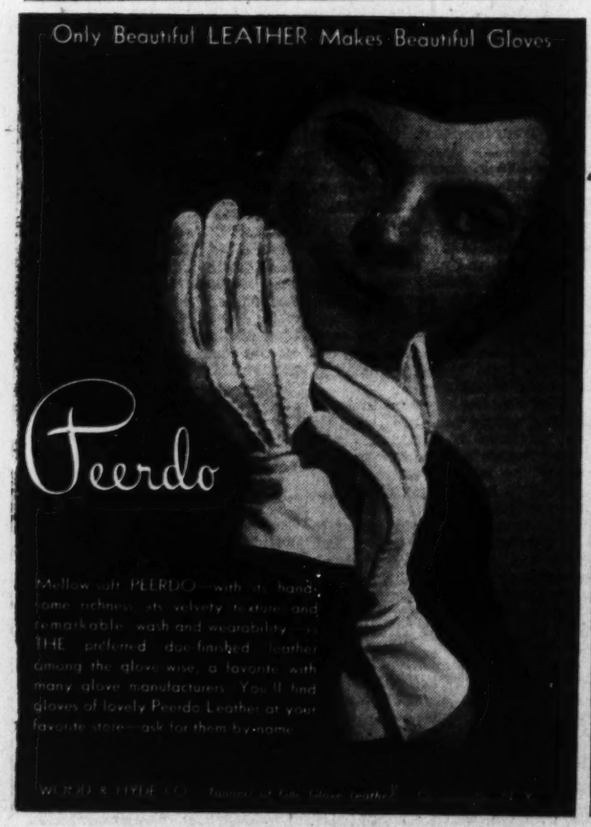
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Sports News

Harvard and Tufts Battle In Opening Football Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just one day after members of the Big Three—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—used to open their fall football practice sessions, Harvard's informal eleven plays host to Tufts in the Stadium in the official opener of another wartime grid campaign.

When the Crimson, the Elis, and the Tigers were in power, although just beginning to de-emphasize football a bit, they agreed not to start preparing for the fall season sooner than Sept. 15. Tomorrow Harvard throws open the Stadium portals to all comers at 50 cents a throw, tax included. Yale is all set to start its football season one week from tomorrow in the Bowl against Coast Guard. Princeton will play three games late in the season.

Coast Guard Opens

On the New England front one other game will be presented tomorrow, Coast Guard Academy's potentially good outfit playing host to Bates. B. C., the only other Boston college to field a team this fall, waits until Oct. 7 to play Harvard in the Stadium. Brown starts a week from tomorrow with Tufts visiting Providence, while Dartmouth does not open until Sept. 30, when Holy Cross goes to Hanover.

What will happen in the Stadium tomorrow is anybody's guess. Even the time of the game is somewhat of a mystery, for as Coach Henry Lamar of the Crimson explained earlier in the week, "The Naval unit has a practice drill scheduled for 2:30, which means that the game will probably start at 3 or 3:30. I really don't know what time we'll get under way." As an afterthought he added plaintively, "They just don't tell me anything."

Should Be Interesting

The grade of football presented may not be high, but it should prove interesting if only from the point of competition. What the boys of both squads lack in experience, they make up in enthusiasm, and for those spectators who think a mousetrap is just another place to store a piece of cheese, the intricacies of the game will not matter.

A year ago Tufts won 13-6. On paper the Jumbos appear to have enough to win again. Harvard has nine men back from last year's squad, but has lost several boys it was counting on heavily this fall. Tufts has only one returning letterman, but several transfer students under the Navy program have turned up to help give the Jumbos one of their heaviest lines in years.

Harvard will probably have Geeson and Perkins at end, Thurman and Pierce at tackle, Mroz and Davis at guard, and Brown at center. The backfield has been a toss-up, although Coach Lamar has finally narrowed the field down from a dozen boys to Trumbull, Navin, Jenkins, and Garrity.

Tufts Starters

Coach Manly's latest starting plans call for Rohrs and McClain to be an end, Kirkpatrick and Owens to be at tackle, McCabe and Graham to be at guard, and Rautenberg to be at center. The backfield will consist of Kearns, Irwin, Winans, and Feldmann. Winans, incidentally, was slated for a starting berth at center for Dartmouth until his transfer to Tufts. Manly is using him as a blocking back.

There will be no problem over the rule changes. Harvard is sticking to the NCAA version, following Bill Bingham's edict that the rules are frozen for the duration, and Tufts is quite willing to follow suit.

Barrow Is Against Football in Parks

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Edward G. Barrow, President of the New York Yankees, says he will sponsor a rule at the American League's December meeting which would prohibit football teams from playing in baseball parks before the close of the diamond season.

Barrow complained that Shibe Park, home of the Philadelphia Athletics and Phillies, was the scene of a pro football exhibition Tuesday night, 24 hours before the A's and Yankees were to have met in a crucial American league game.

"The football game was played in a driving rain and the field was turned into a quagmire. Our baseball game had to be postponed because of the condition of the field and also because of additional rain."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Prexy Ed Barrow of the Yankees is threatening to introduce legislation which would forbid major league baseball clubs to lease their parks for football before the end of the season . . . That's contrary to the Branch Rickey-Phil Wrigley theory of supplying year-round activity for ball parks, but it helps bring out the fact that pro football is old enough to control its own fields . . . The ball parks, except maybe the Polo Grounds and Cleveland Stadium, aren't suited to football . . . There has been talk of building new stadia in Philadelphia and Washington and one story has it that the National Football League delayed awarding a Los Angeles franchise because Bing Crosby plans to build a plant for a team there after the war . . . So if the baseball clubs shut down, maybe the footballers will build their own—and lease the premises to colleges for Saturday afternoons.

Don Donaghey, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "A praying mantis teetered on the press box rail yesterday and too late we realized it might have made a more appropriate 1944 battle emblem for the home club than the Blue Jay."

* * *

Stan Musial's mother and father keep a daily tabulation of their celebrated son's batting performances . . . Norman Wiener, Kentucky U. quarterback, was hauled into court for yelling too loud while employed as a barker at Coney Island. Wonder what will happen when Weiner goes into a huddle with half-back Herb Thomas, who is 4-F because of deafness . . . Scouts report that Greasy Neale has rounded up a real good football team for the Philly Eagles. And that right in the middle of Sunday's Bears-Redskins tilt Clark Shaughnessy phoned the bench and Sammy Baugh quit trying to play under center in the "T" . . . The International League sends all the way to Birmingham, Ala., for dirt to take the shine off baseballs—which probably comes under the head of good clean fun.

* * *

Opening fall grid practice at the U. of Virginia, Coach Frank Murray told his athletes to report on the field at 5 p. m. . . . The time arrived and only Murray and his assistants were present . . . After a long wait, he went into the locker room to investigate . . . "We had so many new boys who never had used heavy equipment," he explained later, "that all the veterans were busy showing them how to wear their pads."

A fellow never knows what he can do until he tries. Take the case of Ben Chapman.

Chapman had no idea of fashioning a fresh major league career when he stepped out on the mound one day in 1942 to pitch for the Richmond club which he was managing. The venture was born of necessity when his team's sorely pressed pitching staff was confronted with five double-headers in six days.

Chapman boasted a powerful throwing arm when he joined the Yankees back in 1930 as an infielder. He covered second and third in 138 games that season. The following year he was shifted to the outfield. In 1936 he was traded to Washington for Jake Powell, and then his hectic career carried him to Boston and Cleveland before he returned to Washington for his last fling in the American League.

This season, Chapman chalked up 13 mound victories and attracted the big league clubs, Brooklyn outbid the others, so Ben is wearing a Dodger uniform. His fast curve and change of pace fool National League batters almost as well as they baffled Piedmont League sluggers.

Leo Durocher Still Boss Of Lowly Dodger Outfit

BULLETIN

Today's single game between the Braves and Dodgers was postponed. Due to curtailed transportation, caused by the hurricane, the teams were unable to make the trip between Brooklyn and Boston in time for the game.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Dodgers visited Boston back in late July, rumors of Leo Durocher's departure from Ebbets Field were loud and constant. The once proud Brooklyn entry was wandering aimlessly in the lower regions of the National League and Leo's grip on the club was known to be weak and, apparently, as uncertain as the New England weather.

Today, opening an Allston series with the Braves, Durocher was still in the second division, far off the winning Cardinal pace. But the theme of rumors surrounding him has changed. No longer do you hear that Branch Rickey is shopping for a new manager. Indeed, at least one New York critic is convinced that Lippy Leo is rather a permanent fixture at Ebbets Field.

Broad Hint

This critic writes: "The last time Leo was heard discussing the postwar future of the Dodgers, he clearly indicated he expected to be retained as manager next year. 'From what I've been told we haven't a real good second baseman coming up from our farm clubs, so I'll have to convert a shortstop into a second baseman,' Durocher said.

"It will be noted that Leo said he would have to convert a shortstop into a second baseman. He did not qualify the statement by saying whoever was the team's manager next spring would have to move a shortstop to second base. He spoke as though he had been made familiar with the blueprint Branch Rickey had drawn up for future operations."

From a distance, this sounds like a weak indication that Durocher is returning as boss of the Dodgers. But the fellow who wrote it is familiar with the situation and apparently thinks he has a clew. It will be interesting to see what develops, if anything.

Red Sox Busy

Meanwhile, the Braves and Dodgers are engaged in what amounts to an uninteresting duel for sixth place. The Brooks took over yesterday by beating the locals, 5-4, at Ebbets Field. As Boston came home sixth a year ago under Casey Stengel, Bob Coleman would naturally like to do at least as well in his freshman year as pilot.

News of the hot American League pennant race has been quiet for several days, partly because of blank spots on the schedule and partly because the Yankees were rained out of their date with the Athletics here in the East. The Red Sox, Tigers and Browns are booked to go back into action today, the Sox at Washington under lights.

The Tigers yesterday heard that Dick Wakefield has passed his Army physical, but the young outfielder does not expect to be called until mid-October or later. Dennie Galehouse of the Browns goes for his physical on Monday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The second half of double-header that was washed out at Brooklyn yesterday will be played as part of a twin bill tomorrow at Braves Field . . . There will also be two games on Sunday . . . The Cardinals lead the western invasion here next Wednesday . . . Ray Mueller of the Cincinnati Reds, a one-time Brave, yesterday caught his 134th and 135th consecutive 1944 games at Chicago, shattering George Gibson's old record of 133 in 1909.

* * *

Hugh Poland, in from Indianapolis, joined the Braves this afternoon . . . There is a movement on, spearheaded by Ed Barrow of the Yankees, to get the big leagues to forbid clubs the scheduling of football games in their parks prior to the close of the baseball season . . . Billy Southworth has lost some prestige as a manager since his current unsuccessful efforts to rally his slumping Cardinals . . . Dee Phillips, who was supposed to be in the Army two weeks ago, is still with the Braves.

Wildcats to Have Informal Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 15—New Hampshire University will sponsor an informal football team this fall, Director of Athletics Carl Lundholm has announced. The team will play four games, two of which have already been scheduled with Maine at Orono, Oct. 21 and at Durham Nov. 11. Games are now being sought for Oct. 28 and Nov. 4.

Coach of the informal Wildcats will be Herbert Snow, graduate of Springfield College in 1926, who for the past 14 years has been football coach at Wellesley High School. Candidates will report next Monday.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.305	Geraghty	.250
Klutts	.283	Wietelmann	.232
Macon	.279	Workman	.210
Wright	.271	Eichhorn	.207
Nieman	.264	Hofferth	.199
Masi	.264	Drews	.196
Phillips	.256		

Red Sox

Fox	.327	McBride	.231
Johnson	.325	Cronin	.246
Tabor	.281	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.279	Partee	.241
Finney	.275	Conroy	.206
Bucher	.275	Lake	.195
Newsome	.251		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	15
Hutchinson	9	7	Javery	7	18
Tobin	16	17	Cardoni	0	6
Andrews	13	14	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	6	8
Dreisewerd	3	1	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	6	11
Parnell	8	6	Woods	3	1
Cecil	3	3			

American League

Clamps behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	New York	76	61	.555	17
½	Detroit	75	61	.551	18
1	St. Louis	75	62	.547	17
3	Boston	72	64	.529	17
11	Cleveland	65	73	.474	17
13	Chicago	63	74	.460	17
13	Philadelphia	64	75	.460	15
13½	Washington	58	80	.420	16

Results Sept. 14

New York at Philadelphia, rain.
Only game scheduled.

National League

Clamps behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	St. Louis	85	51	.625	19
13½	Pittsburgh	81	54	.600	19
	[illegible]			.500	20
32	Chicago	62	72	.463	20
32	New York	62	72	.463	20
38	Brooklyn	56	80	.412	18
39½	Boston	55	80	.407	19
41	Philadelphia	52	80	.394	22

Results Sept. 14

Brooklyn 5, Boston 4.
New York 12, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2, (13 innings).
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
Only games scheduled.

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LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

War Department approves two All-Star major league teams to play in Pacific Area.

Three Years Ago

Dodgers beat Reds 5 to 1 in 17 innings to stretch lead to two games over idle Cardinals.

'Buff' Donelli New Cleveland Pro Grid Chief

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The newcomer in Cleveland professional football is trim, curly-haired Aldo "Buff" Donelli, master of business administration, late of Duquesne University and the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Donelli, newly-appointed coach of the Cleveland Rams, is expected to lead the team back into National League competition after a year's lay-off.

But the boys around the cracker barrel say the burning question is: "How did they get him away from Pittsburgh?"

About to Be Honored

A native of Morgan, Pa., a mining community some 20 miles from the Golden Triangle, Buff has been a figure in Pittsburgh sports circles so long the city fathers were about to name a street for him.

He confesses, in fact, that the three months he spent in Brooklyn last fall helping Pete Cawthorn tutor the Flatbush pro eleven was his longest single stay away from the Smoky City.

Donelli's first sports love was soccer, at which he became so adept that in 1934 he was named center forward on an all-star American soccer team which participated in international championship play in Italy.

He now claims the only reason he began playing football was a shortage of good-sized boys in his high school.

A star fullback in his student days at Duquesne, Donelli was graduated with a master's degree in business administration in 1930—and immediately was hired as freshman coach. He served as assistant coach from 1936 to 1939 and as head coach from 1939 to 1943.

Disciple of Buffalo Bill

In his four years as head coach, Duquesne teams won 29 games, lost four and tied two. His 1939 and 1941 elevens were unbeaten.

An exponent of the "T" formation (with Donelli variations), Buff specializes in man-in-motion plays, spinners and reverses developing from that basic formation. He is a disciple of the doctrine that the best way to weaken a defense is to force it to spread.

Whence the name Buff? It's short for Buffalo Bill, the role young Aldo always played in those cowboy-and-Indian days when he and his playmates reenacted western movie thrillers.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 14

International League Play-Offs
Toronto at Newark, wet grounds.
Buffalo at Baltimore, rain.

American Association Play-Offs
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 0.
Toledo 10, St. Paul 7.

Southern Association Play-Offs
Memphis 5, Nashville 4.

Eastern League Play-Offs
Utica at Hartford, rain.
Albany at Binghamton rain.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 5, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 7, San Diego 3.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 5.
Los Angeles 2, Seattle 1.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Fox, Boston, .327.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 114.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 95.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 163.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 37.
Triples—Stirnweiss, New York, 15.
Home Runs—Etten, New York, 19.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 51.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5, .783, and Newhouser, Detroit, 24-8, .750.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .355.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 105.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 107.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 181.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 48.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 32.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 25.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 15-3, .833.

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Interview by appointment. Tel. HIG. 1305

UPHOLSTERING

THE NEW PLASTI-KOTE PAINT
Transparent and Colors
WARFIELD'S, 110 Broad St. LY 2-9750

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED to buy or lease gift shops or locations suitable for same in Maine, Massachusetts and Florida. DOLORES ADAMS, 332 Union Street, Nashville 3, Tenn.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

SALESGIRL
Experienced, knowledge of music preferred. Apply between 10-12 or 2-4 p. m.
BOSTON MUSIC CO.
116 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED—Protestant woman for daytime general housework, cooking, part-time care semi-invalid; Brookline, Mass.; family of two; can live in; references. Tel. Han. 0033, Boston.

WOMAN wanted for general housework and plain cooking for family of two adults; all year round; own room and bath; on bus line. MRS. JOHN HOWE, Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.

COOK and housekeeper for small school group, $100.00 per month with room and board; may have own child. Call Darien 5-1561, or write Box 238, Noroton, Conn.

STRONG person to assist woman in walking, handle folding wheel chair, drive car and light household duties. MRS. H. L. NELKE, 1016 70th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Han. 0832.

WANTED—Old-fashioned New England housekeeper (Protestant) to live in family of three adults; no cooking, no laundry; good wages. Box N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ASSISTANT COOK
Also a CHAMBERMAID and a WAITRESS
Wanted: to live in, Milton Academy
Call Blue Hills 4820 (Mass.)

CHILDREN'S NURSE: Duxbury summers; Chestnut Hill, Mass., or Miami winter; 2 girls 7 and 4½ and infant boy. Willing to travel. Call Duxbury 152, collect.

BUSINESS couple with 10-year-old child offer HOUSEKEEPER a real good home. 2564a Harvard St., Brookline, Mass., or call ASP. 7114 from 9-6 p. m.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, small family; modern home, light duties; Christian Scientist preferred; Westchester. Reply 6 Pitman Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

SALESGIRL wanted, charming, capable and refined, for women's specialty shop; good salary. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO TEACHERS, kindergarten and first grade, also music; salary $1,000 for eight school months. Call Darien 5-1561, or write Box 238, Noroton, Conn.

PROTESTANT woman for general housework for family of 4; pleasant surroundings; 1 hour from N. Y. C.; references. MRS. H. V. LEE, 11 Briarcliffe Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable colored general maid to go to Georgia for winter; must have fine refs. Good cook. Beacon 0973, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

COMPANION housekeeper to widow. Good home near Boston. Light duties. Box M-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE for children; beautiful home, New York suburb; other help; state age, experience, religion; good salary. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Experienced cook for small restaurant in Newton Centre; no Sundays; salary arranged. THE STUDIO COFFEE SHOP, 943 Beacon Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

NURSE wanted for baby boy (13 months); Protestant only; excellent salary. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS NEEDED
For small restaurant; no Sundays.
Tel. Big. 5618, Newton Centre, Mass.

COOK for Brookline, Mass.—3 adults: 2nd maid employed. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Loving and kind housekeeper for 2-year-old daughter, 3 adults; private room; $60. ESP 6-3974 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

WANTED—Housekeeper, family of one; partial care of child; ample time off; fine home Mo. 2-0729, New York City.

GIRL or woman for waitress and room work in high-class inn. P. O. Box 333, Old Lyme, Conn. Tel. 388-2.

OOOK, experienced, high-class, for beautiful, small, all-year inn; possibility of partnership with owner if capable handling entire food end of business. P. O. Box 333, Old Lyme, Conn. Tel. 388-2.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL CLERKS
Excellent opportunities for advancement
Apply Personnel Department, One Norway Street, Boston

HOUSEKEEPER
$30 PER WEEK
PERMANENT POSITION
To live in motherless home consisting of an 11-year-old boy and his father; own private room with excellent board for capable and reliable person; character references exchanged. Write stating age, telephone number, and if available for immediate interview to Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STRUCTURAL draftsman, 20 years' experience, at present employed as squad leader, looking for better opportunity, home Pittsburgh district, but free to move anywhere. Box F-85, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 261 B'way, N. Y. 2, N. Y.

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 69 Arlington St., Boston

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market Street, Brighton, Mass. Stadium 1266.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly. Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
143 Main Street, Brockton 32, Mass.

INFORMATION
About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.30	.50
6 consecutive daily insertions	.30	.50
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.30	.50

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	.14	.35
3 times within 7 consecutive days	.13	.30
6 consecutive days	.12	.25

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Due to wire trouble, certain quotations are incomplete.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	60½	60½	60½	
ACF-Brill Motor	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	15	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	24	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	17	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1¼
Alleg pr pf	4	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Allen Indust ¾ag	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ ½
Allied Mills 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	
Allied Strs 1	7	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	10	36¼	35¾	36	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾ae	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 3	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Am Airlines 1¼ag	4	74¾	73¼	74¾	+1½
Am Bank Note .80	4	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
Am Bosch ½ae	7	16¼	15¾	16	— ¼
Am Brake Sh ¾ae	5	44	43½	44	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	35	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Am Can 3	2	88½	88½	88½	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	9	39¼	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	20	113	113	113	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	20	122¼	122	122¼	+ ⅛
Am Colortype .45e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Am Distil	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Am & For Pow	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4½sk	1	82½	81¾	82½	
Am&FPS7pf5¼sk	1	90	88	90	+2
Am&FP 2pf	16	19¾	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
Am-Haw SS 2½ae	3	35	35	35	
Am Hide & Leath	6	5⅛	5	5	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 3e	3	72	71	72	
Am Internat .20e	7	8	8	8	
Am Invest III .60	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
Am Locomo ¾ae	12	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	91⅞	91½	91⅞	+ ⅞
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾ae	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Am Metal ¾ae	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 40	124	124	124	—1
Am Pow & Lt	13	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	20	54¼	53½	54	+ ⅞
Am P&L $5 pf	15	48⅞	47½	48¾	+1¼
Am Rad&St S .30e	52	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	14	14⅝	14½	14½	
Am R Mpf 4½	† 2	72	71¼	71¼	+ ¾
Am SafetyRaz ½ae	3	16	16	16	
Am Smelt & R 2	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 60	158	157¼	158	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	7	24	3½	24	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1	2	17¼	17⅜	17¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	26	161⅜	160¾	161¼	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	2	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†200	150	150	150	
Am Tob B 3a	3	71½	71	71	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	6	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½ae	4	43¾	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	20	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 8k	2	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
AnaconW&C½ae	† 10	30	29½	30	+ ⅞
AnacondaCop 1¼ae	11	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Andes Copper ¾ae	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Armour & Co	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	4	89¼	89	89	
ArmstrongCork¾ae	3	43	42¾	43	+ ½
Arnold Const ½	1	10½	10½	10½	
Artloom Corp .30e	8	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 10	99	99	99	+ ½
Atch T&SF 4¾ae	13	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	4	93⅜	93½	93½	
Atl Coast L 1¾ae	12	36	34¾	36	+1¼
Atl G&Wln pf2½ae	1	60	60	60	
Atl Refining 1e	8	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ¼ae	11	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	56	56	56	+1
AtlasPowd 2¼ae	†150	57	56	57	+1
Aust N prA3½ak	† 20	70½	70	70	—1
Aviation Corp. 10e	94	47⅜	43⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Baid Loco ct ¾ae	11	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf7½ak	† 50	62	62	62	
Barber Asph ¼ae	6	24⅛	23¼	23⅛	+1⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	15	15¼	15	15	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	11	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4½s	† 1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1¼
Beech Airc 1e	31	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	9	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ae	20	43¼	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
Ben L Lr pf 2½	4	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Best Foods 1e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½ae	12	60½	60	60⅜	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	2	119	118½	118½	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf1¼ae	2	47½	47	47½	
Black&Deck 1.60a	F2	21	20¼	21	
Blaw-Knox .45e	7	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ½e	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
Boeing Airplane 1e	19	14⅝	13¾	14½	+1
BohmAl&Br 1½e	2	49	49	49	
Bon Ami A 4	†	2	91	90	91	—1
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1.20e	2	32	32	32	
Borg-Warner 1.60	16	39¾	38½	39½	+1¼
BowerBBear 1¼ae	2	43	42	43	+ ¼
Braniff Aire .60	13	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	9	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅞
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	3	21	21	21	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	1	10¾	10⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 70	120	120	120	+1¾
Budd Mfg	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg55pf5	† 80	66½	66¼	66½	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ¼ae	5	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ¼ae	1	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
Burl Mills 1.20e	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
BurrAddMach.55e	14	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Bush TermBpf3k	† 10	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
Butler Bros .45e	20	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	3	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	
Butte C & Z ¼ag	3	3	3	3	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Byers Am pf 7	† 10	81	81	81	— ¼
Cal & Hecla .60e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Can DryGAle ¾ae	5	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ½
Canad Pacific hVae	34	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Capital Adm A	2	8¾	8⅜	8¼	— ⅛
Care C & O §	† 10	112	112	112	+ ¾
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Case Jl Co ¾ae	5	36	35⅛	36	+1
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	5	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	2	13½	13½	13½	
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 50	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅛	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 20	114	113¾	113¾	+1¼
Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	
Cent VioletaS1¼ae	2	25	24¼	25	+1¼
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	17	32	31⅝	32	
Certain-teed Prod	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf	† 250	105¾	104¾	105¾	+1½
Champ P & F ¾ae	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
Chain Belt ¾ae	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf6	† 30	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	11	45¾	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1½pf		9	6	6	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e		5	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West		12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞sk		5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e		3	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
Chi & No West		29	23¼	22¼	22¾	+ ⅞
Chi&NW pf .15e		23	44½	44	44¼	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2		5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Chickasha Cot 0 1		3	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
Childs Co		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae		18	90	89	99	+1¾
City Invest		30	70	70	70	
City Stores		6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½	†	1	114	114	114	+1¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a		1	34	34	34	+ ½
Cluett Pea 1¼ae		4	36	35¾	36	
Coca-Cola A 3	†	10	63¾	63¼	63¼	
Colgate-Pim ½ae		10	29	27⅞	28	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼s	†110		107⅝	107½	107⅝	
Collins & Aik ¾ae		1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Col & South	†	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†	20	17¾	17	17¼	+ ½
Col & South 2pf	†	20	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
ColBrCastA 1.20e		2	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Comm G&E .10e		27	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6		1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Col G&E 5 pf5	†	50	76	76	76	
Colum Pict ½e		2	18	18	18	+ ½
Colum Carbon 4		1	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Comi Credit 2		3	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40		3	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e		14	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40		20	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
Conf with&South		37	1	##	##	— ½

Today's sales (est.)	.700,000
Previous day's sales	727,675
1944 volume to date	188,404,785
1943 volume to date	217,928,177

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	52.9	Prev. day	53.3
Month ago	55.6	Year ago	50.4
1944 ihgh	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Com & So pf 3½sk	3	84½	84¼	84½	+ ½
Conco Nast 1½ae	4	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1e	•1	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
Cons Copper	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	24	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾sk	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Cons Laund .60e	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	10	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	12	12	12	
Cons Vultee 1½ae	46	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼s	6	24½	24	24	
ConsumP pf4½	†100	109¾	109	109¾	— ⅛
Container Corp¾ae	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½ae	1	8	8	8	
Cont Can ¾ae	5	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	46¼	46	46	— ¼
Cont Motors .45e	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Cont Oil Del .90e	5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ½ae	5	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	† 30	41	40⅞	41	
CopperweldStl .80	9	11⅝	11½	11½	
Corn wdSt pf2½	† 10	47	47	47	—1
Corp Exch 2.40	†230	50¾	50	50	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	4	58	58	58	
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Corp Interna	† 15	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	14	24¾	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 50	107¾	107½	107½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ¾ae	5	21	20½	21	+1¼
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
Crown Zel pf 5	†100	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	4	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79	78¼	79	+ ⅞
Cuban-A Sug .40e	18	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Cuban-A S pf 7	† 10	143	143	143	
Cuneo Press 1½	5	28	28	28	
Cushny Packing	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
Curtis Publishing	100	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 20	125¼	125¼	125¼	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3s	5	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+2⅛
Curtis-Wright ¼ag	67	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½e	6	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	6	23¼	23	23	—1
Davison Chem 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Deere & Co 2e	4	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	36	35½	36	+ ½
Dels-Wem G 1¼ae	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	43	30¾	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	25	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	•5	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sp h2.22	3	31	31	31	+ ½
Dixie Cup ½e	7	19	18¼	19	+ ½
Doeh D Cas 1½ae	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Dome Mines n1.60	14	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	52	63⅛	59½	63⅛	+4⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	5	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3¼ae	3	149½	149	149½	+1¼
Du Pont Lt 1 pf 5	† 30	117½	117	117	— ¾
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Eastern Air L	4	37¾	36½	37¾	+ ⅞
Eastern SStl .20e	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	12	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
Elec Boat 1e	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	90	89½	90	
El Storage Bat 2	•3	43	42¾	43	
EmersonEMfg .30e	20	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 4	† 20	105	105	105	
Eng Pub Service	25	14½	14⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†220	101	100½	100	+ ⅛
Erie R R ¼ae	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Erie R R ct ¼ae	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
EurekaVCleaner¼ae	6	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ¾
EvansProducts ¼ae	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	35	34½	35	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	39¾	38¼	39⅜	+1⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Farns Tel & Rad	32	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
Fed Mogul .85e	2	21½	21½	21½	
Federat D Strs1½	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼	† 20	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¼ae	4	26¼	25¾	26¼	+1
Fid P Ins 1.60a	5	47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
Flintkote .45e	7	22⅛	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¾
Follansbee Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
FollansbeeStl pf	† 20	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1¼	† 90	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf Trailer 2	3	31	31	31	
Fruehauf T pf	† 10	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
Gair Robert .30g	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼ae	5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾	† 60	54	54	54	
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .45e	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Bronze .30e	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Gen Cable	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
GenCable pf5¼kt	90	96¼	95½	95½	— ½
Gen Cigar 1	3	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	36	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¾
Gen Foods 1.60	3	41	41	41	— ¾
Gen G & El A	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gen Mills5pf5	† 10	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors 2½ae	73	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	30	30	30	
Gen Out Adv ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	21½	21¼	21½	
Gen Printink .20e	4	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal¾ae	1	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	33	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	81	81	81	— ½
Gen Refract .90e	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Shoe ¾ae	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
GenSCastpf4½kt	360	78⅜	77½	78¼	+1½
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Gen Timein pf6	† 20	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
Gen T&R pf4½s	† 10	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65a	7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	2	22⅞	22½	22½	
Gobel Brew .20	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Goodrich BF 1¼ae	7	50⅝	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R1½e	8	46¾	46	46½	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½ag	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	334	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	•4	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	7	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	14	26⅞	26¾	26½	— ¼
Greyhound Corp	17	21	20⅞	21	
Grum Airc En 1e	42	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	24	43	42¼	42½	— ¼
Hack W pfA1¾	•130	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	5	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ½ae	1		½	8¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	7		6¾	6⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasG15	† 30	107⅞	1 5½	105½	— ⅛
Hecht Co .30e	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Heime GW 3¼ae	2	74¾	74	74¾	+1⅞
Hercules Motor 1	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd 1½	2	80	80	80	
Holland Furn 2	13	45	45	45	
Hollander&Son¼ae	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
Homestake Min	11	42⅜	42¾	44	+ ¼
Houd-Hers A 1¼ae	2	44	43	44	+1
Houd-Hers B ½ae	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	67½	67½	67½	— ½
Houston Oil	36	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
Howe Sound 2	3	32½	32¼	32½	
Hudson & Man	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Hud Bay M&S h2	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	21	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
Hupp Motor	28	4½	4⅜	4¼	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Centr	19	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Ill CentralIL 4	† 1	59½	58¾	59½	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
IndolsPw&Lt .90e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 4¼ae	1	103	103	103	— ⅛
Inland Steel 3a	4	82	81½	81⅞	— ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾ae	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Intercn-Cp pf 6	† 20	111¾	111½	111½	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	8	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Int BusMachine 5a	2	176	176	176	+2½
Int Harvester 2.60	2	80	79½	80	+1¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 60	174	174	174	
Int Hydro-Elec A	7	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
IntMinerals&Cl¼a	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	17	29⅜	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
Int Paper	31	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	4	83	82¾	83	
Int Salt 1½ae	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Int Shoe 1.80	5	41	40	41	+1
Int Tel & Tel	147	17¾	17	17⅜	+ ⅞
Int Tel&Tel 1st cv	16	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Jarvis W B .60a	8	16¾	16¾	16¾	+

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Says Gradual Reconversion Now Outmoded

CLEVELAND (AP)—The tempo of the Allies' victory march in Europe has outmoded American industrial reconversion programs attuned to gradual relaxation of wartime controls, Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland Trust Co., economist, stated.

"Now that our armies are fighting on German soil," said the retired officer in the company's business bulletin, "the plans for gradual reconversion begin to look sadly theoretical.

"Gradual reconversion, gradual release of war controls and gradual increases in civilian production would fit in nicely with a gradually fought war, but that is not the kind of warfare that General Eisenhower is waging in Europe.

Durinng the past month great developments have followed one another with continuous and dazzling rapidity, and there is every likelihood that they will continue to do so right up to the final climax."

General Ayres said industrial executives have had increased worries upon re-examination of their postwar plans.

"The plain fact is," he added, "that for most industries now engaged in producing munitions, the conversion back to civilian production is going to be a good deal more difficult than was the conversion from making peacetime goods to making war goods.

"It is much simpler to have one wealthy customer (the Government) who knows exactly what he wants than it is to compete for the patronage of large numbers of customers having widely diversified views of their wants."

General Ayres said discussion of war contract terminations and cut-backs soon will be common, with each termination causing at least some temporary unemployment.

"Most cut-backs will not immediately cause unemployment," he continued, "because the manufacturer whose contracts are reduced in amount will keep his employees at work, and even increase their number if he can, in the attempt to complete his war orders just as fast as possible.

"Probably there will be in most of our industrial areas numerous islands of unemployment surrounded by still prevailing labor shortages. In the transition period the islands will become more numerous."

E. M. Newton & Company

Newton, Abbe & Company has announced a change in their name to E. M. Newton & Company and the removal of their offices to 201 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Bank Director

Edward S. French

President of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central Railroads, who has been appointed a director of the First National Bank of Boston. One of the best known railroad executives in the eastern section of the country, Mr. French holds many directorates in addition to his position as head of the two roads.

Government Issues Form Record Share Of New Offerings

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The highest proportion of government securities compared with corporate securities offered within a single month was reported for August, the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed.

Of the $12,524,839,000 total offerings, $12,329,443,000 was in Federal government securities and $31,454,000 in state and municipal securities.

Of the $159,797,000 net proceeds from corporate offerings, $23,329,000 was devoted to expansion of plant and equipment and working capital and $135,234,000 to retirements.

Nearly the entire $23,684,000 of utility offerings was devoted to retirements. Railroads divided their $44,584,000 proceeds between funded debt retirements ($40,083,000), and plant and equipment ($3,701,000).

The $58,411,000 proceeds from industrial offerings devoted to expansion ($17,438,000) and retirements ($40,367,000), the $33,117,000 proceeds from real estate and financial offerings largely to retirements.

Legal Expert Disputes CED Tax Plan Base

The assumption of the Committee for Economic Development in its tax report that the national income in the years following the war will be at least $140 billions, figured at 1943 prices, was challenged here by Thomas N. Tarleau, law partner of Wendell Willkie and former tax counsel to the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury today. Mr. Tarleau addressed New England business leaders at the 76th quarterly meeting of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler.

Referring to the CED's expectation of a sizable amount of debt retirement and its tax proposals to raise yields ranging from $17.1 billion to $19.5 billion, depending on differences in tax rate, Mr. Tarleau said: "The question remains whether the postwar budget will be sufficiently small so that these yields will not only balance the budget but provide for debt retirement. In my opinion, there is a great danger that the budget for some time after the close of the war will be in excess of even 19.5 billions of dollars."

Tax Revision Urged

Edward E. Chase, president of the Council, urged business leaders to support revision of federal taxation, charging that the numerous devices for tax avoidance were undermining business morals and ethics.

Mr. Chase commended the report of the research committee of the Committee for Economic Development on this problem as a means of wiping away the web of trickery woven in tax avoidance.

"The aim of the Council in these tax discussions is not primarily to reduce the general tax burden in amount of dollars collected," said Mr. Chase. "Revision and simplification should be our aim, rather than drastic reduction. The debt which we have incurred is not a problem for the future. We are facing the problem of payment right now."

Mr. Tarleau also commended the CED committee for its courage in tackling the complicated problem of revising the federal tax system. A tax system that can be administered at a fair cost and having taxpayer compliance is of paramount importance, he declared.

Ralph D. Paine, Jr., managing editor of Fortune Magazine, told the conferees that America faces the danger of being underestimated in domestic and foreign affairs by her own people who fear risk-taking and worry about being bested in world councils and declared it was time such worrying ceased.

Disproved by Victories

Mr. Paine said military victories to date have proved Americans were wrong when they underestimated the resourcefulness and adaptability of the people of the nation and the power and resourcefulness of U. S. industry.

"We've made mistakes, plenty of them, and we will make more, probably colossal ones, but one of the great lessons of the war is that democracies can afford to make mistakes," he said. "It is the totalitarian state that can't afford mistakes. Only a totalitarian state can make a total mistake."

At a meeting of the Council's directors last evening, Carleton I. Pickett of South Hanson, director of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, warned that New England agriculture must eradicate all traces of isolationism and accept its "proper" place in the national agricultural picture if it is to solve its regional economic problems.

Mr. Pickett emphasized the need for promoting better farmer-labor relations, increasing aid to small farmers, using the congressional vote more intelligently and organizing more farm co-operatives.

James M. Langley, chairman of the council's community development committee, reported that public works programs and private employment plans had advanced well beyond the "talk" stage in nearly all New England communities.

Guaranteed Annual Wage Seen Becoming Big Political Issue

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The problem of the "guaranteed" annual wage, or guaranteed work week, bids fair to become a major political issue. The C. I. O. has put it at the top of its program, as Phil Murray stated explicitly at the second international convention of the United Steel Workers in May, and employers are beginning to pay a great deal of attention to the subject. Wendell Willkie, now a good barometer of independent political opinion in the United States, has come out for it, and it seems likely to be the subject of vast discussion in coming months and years.

And the fact that it is near to the workingman's heart, and that therefore the C. I. O. leaders have read aright the wishes of their followers, was indicated in an article in the February, 1944, American Mercury by Elmo Roper on "What Labor Wants," in which it was said that surveys and polls show that an assurance of steady employment is many times more important to the American workingman than many items currently considered as tops in labor's unfulfilled desires.

The Procter & Gamble Example

Outstanding and most conspicuous example of the guaranteed annual wage is the Procter & Gamble guarantee, and its history and setting are significant.

The P & G people have long prided themselves, and rightly so, on their progressive labor policy — profit-sharing since 1886, pensions, paid vacations, and the like. In 1920 the management of Procter & Gamble viewed with dismay the fact that though the consumption of the company's soap was steady, regardless of season or business cycle, the market fluctuated widely because the company sold largely to jobbers and wholesalers, who gauged their orders on the trend of raw commodity prices.

So the company, starting in 1920, spent three years in making a revolution in its sales policy, shifting direct to retailers, at an estimated cost of some $3,000,000. And it then promulgated to its employees its now famous annual guarantee of work and wages.

The guarantee was of 48 weeks a year of work and wages.

The guarantee had a number of sensible hedges, or "safety factors."

For one the Company hedged on emergencies like fire, flood, and strikes. It excepted on the right to fire for cause—in fact for any cause, in the company's discretion. It stood out for the right to cut the standard work week by at least 25 per cent—an exception that it had to briefly use ten years later when hard times really hit even the soap business. And it limited the guaranty to those employees who had been with the company for a year—a limit subsequently raised to two years.

Experiment Goes Well

The guaranty went well, and still goes well. The company is proud of its record. It takes its reports from its sales agents and division managers, makes up a guess on the coming year's business, divides it by 49 and schedules production on that basis, though this may involve, even with sales shifted over to retailers, a certain amount of warehousing. The results are "good."

The severest test came in the early 'thirties, of course, and for a very short spell the company had to fall back on its caveat that it might have to reduce its standard work week by 25 per cent, and it had to go to a certain amount of make-work. And it changed the guarantee to include only those who had been with the company two years, instead of one. But the idea worked.

With all due respect to the progressive P & G management, two factors made its problem easier in guaranteeing its workers a given amount of work and pay. One was the fact that the ultimate consumption of its products is unusually stable. And the second was that its pay roll is only about 10 per cent of total sales.

Hence, as this Cincinnati firm is quick to admit, its phenomenal success in the matter of guaranteeing wages may not be of major significance to, for instance, the managers of the steel industry who are currently confronted with labor demands for a guaranteed wage.

Steel Industry Difficulties

There is a vast difference between the soap industry, with a steady demand for its products (though P & G must get credit for changing its sales policy, for the fact that it also markets certain luxury items, and also for the fact that it sells some non-soap products) and an industry like steel, whose products are largely custom-tailored, and whose market also let operations fall as low as 17 per cent in 1932, when the national pains of doing business in golden promises were most acute and the country had not burst the bonds of conventional economic thinking by choosing a political leadership long on promises and short on keeping them.

Canny economic advisers to industry are now advising that employers do all they can to steady their employment, if only for purely cash-and-carry selfish wants. The guaranteed wage idea favors the steady worker with a longer record, and it costs some industries as much as $500 to $1,000 to break in a new hand.

The problem of the guaranteed wage breaks down essentially into two steps. The first is when management does its best to stabilize its operations, and its employment. This may mean almost anything from market research to personnel-department shifting of employees, but experience shows that under pressure, either of its own conscience or from the outside, any management can usually do a good deal more toward steadying its operations and employment than it had previously thought.

Must Steady Employment First

This steadying of its own operations and its own hiring, by management, can go a long ways further. Management has many things it can do once it accepts the thesis that the firing of men is not the best way to adjust to shifts in seasonal or cyclical fluctuations in demand, or in apparent demand. The National Industrial Conference Board has published a number of studies which relate the efforts of even such highly cyclical industries as machine-tool to even out and soften the impact of hard times on workmen and machine-tool tenders.

And in the last analysis this steadying of employment, through managerial ingenuity, is the only sound basis for the guaranteed annual wage or the annual guaranty of work. Anything further, in the way of an annual guarantee of wages which does not have an underpinning of steady work, merely imposes on management a contingent financial liability which must either wreck it or force it to fall back on various kinds of tax relief for wage-guarantees set aside as tax-free reserves.

A somewhat different version of the guaranteed annual wage has cropped up recently in discussion among economists of industrial firms. The idea is to spread the work in hard times among the older employees of the firm, so that the casuals may be shucked off and the regulars assured of at least some 32 hours each week and every week for all the year.

But whatever comes out of the present agitation for the guaranteed annual wage, which is bound to be carried to absurd limits by the labor unions, certain facts seem bound to remain.

One of these is that under internal or external pressure, nearly every industrial management can continually find new means of steadying its work and the work of its hands both seasonally and cyclically.

Business Cycle Unsolved

Another is that the major problem of the business cycle, that is, of cyclical unemployment, cannot be solved by this happy dream. Because a soap company can guarantee its regular people a regular job does not mean at all that a prince-or-pauper industry like steel or railroad equipment can provide any such guarantee until somebody solves the problem of the business cycle.

As one economist of a large corporation put it to this correspondent, "the guaranteed wage idea is an idea which is feasible only where it is not needed, and not feasible where it is most necessary."

Nevertheless the pressure for a guaranteed wage, which industry can provide only where it can steady employment, is one that if taken by industrial management in good temper and good faith can lead to many social gains. Too long and with too many managements the out from hard times has simply been to fire people. Those days are gone, and the days appear to be returning when a medieval kind of social responsibility rests on management to pay fair wages and keep up employment if the heavens fall. This is an unrealizable ideal, to be sure, but one that can put the world a step ahead.

In a recent book, "The Future of Industrial Man," Peter Drucker points out that corporations and industrial plants must and are becoming the social and economic center of the community. The guaranteed annual wage and work is a form of economic feudalism which United States industry will accept if it accepts the challenge that it is in competition, in the thinking of the American people, with the present government and with the present labor leadership.

Scholarships Awarded G. E. Worker, Workers' Sons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY — A General Electric employee and five sons of G. E. employees have been awarded Charles P. Steinmetz Memorial scholarships for three terms at Union College here, it was announced by R. C. Muir, G. E. vice-president and chairman of the company's education committee.

The recipients are David J. Fisher, Joseph W. Kowalczyk, Jr., Robert R. Moon, Clyde W. Petrie, George L. Rogers, Jr., and John M. Todd. Mr. Rogers is an employee; the other five, sons of employees.

Scholarships are now granted on a term-to-term basis, instead of for a period of four years. Scholarship holders now in the armed forces will be allowed to continue their studies after the war.

Raises Artillery Fuse Output

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — John Ballantyne, president of Philco Corporation, reported in a letter to stockholders that the company's output of artillery fuses had been stepped up at the request of the Army Ordnance Department, and that additional facilities at Watsontown, Pa., have been provided by the Government to increase this production still further.

Hill Hits Oil Pact Pending Before Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—George A. Hill, Jr., president of the Houston Oil Company, said that the Anglo-American petroleum agreement now pending before the Senate "is the design for the progressive germination of cartels under Government blessing."

Mr. Hill, one of ten members of the petroleum industry who served as technical advisors to United States representatives in preliminary phases of the Anglo-American World Oil Conference last April, made the statement in a speech to a Government-industry meeting of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

He asserted that "the device of treaty-making . . . is being used as a legal expedient for the creation of a Federal power in the Congress of the United States or an international oil commission over and in excess of the powers delegated to Congress under the Constitution."

"The subtle and ingenious device of an international treaty," Mr. Hill said, "ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, can erect a species of lawful Federal control of the oil business, in various aspects and phases not now existent in the Congress. This unassailable legal device can be similarly employed in all kinds of international treaties receiving Senate approval and ratification and affecting any matters that might become the subject matter of international negotiation. . . .

"The proposed treaty is the design for the progressive germination of cartels under Government blessing. A reconsideration of this treaty may have provoked the letter of the President, dated Sept. 8, to Secretary of State Hull calling for a curb on cartels and in which letter it was stated that a cartel is defined by economists as a system of controlling prices, production and of allocating markets by agreement. The implications with respect to the cartelization of the oil industry cannot be escaped."

Sales Manager

Ward R. Schafer

Appointed general sales manager of the Edison General Electric Appliance Company, Inc. Mr. Schafer, who has been regional sales manager of the company's western region at San Francisco, has been a sales and engineering executive in Hotpoint's organization for nearly 20 years.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5¾
American Barge Line Co	13½	14½
American Hardware Co	30½	32½
American Manufacturing	50¾	53½
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical	30¾	32¾
American Wringer Co	10	10½
†Amoskeag Company	21¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	34½	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	4¾
Arlington Mills	50¾	54
Art Metal Construction	24½	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Beadle Hoag Appliance	9	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17½	19¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76¾	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	35½	38¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	22¼	24
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	33¾	36
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9¾
Central Railway Signal A	29¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17½	18¾
Colonial Stores	21½	23¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44¼	47
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27½	30
Draper Corporation	76	79
Durez Plastic Chemical	23¾	26
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	17¾
Eastern Corporation	10	10½
Eastern Corporation pf	29¼	32
Exolon Co	9¾	10½
Family Finance Inc	12¾	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15½	17
General Machinery	21½	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	59½	62½
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	10¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91¾	95¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33½	35½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	80	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	17
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	8
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Heywood Wakefield Co	34¼	36½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	22½	25
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	29	31¾
International Detrola	13¾	15½
Kendall Company	10¾	12½
Kennedy's Inc pf	21½	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37½	40¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	34	36
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7½	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113½	117½
Marathon Paper Mills	27¼	30½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¾	65
Merck & Co	36½	39½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22¾	25¾
Millers Falls Company	9½	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10¾
Nashawena Mills	19½	20¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	7¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35	38
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¾	87¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28½	30¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¾	70¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquit Mills	33½	36
Ohio Finance	9¾	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46¾	49¾
†Parker Appliance	13½	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	130½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¾
Richardson & Co	47	50
Rochester Telephone Co	14½	15½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34¾	36¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	41¾	..
Sanford Mills	42½	45¼
Submarine Signal Co	31½	34
Tampax Inc	5½	6¾
Time Incorporated	61¼	64½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3¾
United Elastic Corp	16¾	18
U S Envelope Company	73¾	78¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	133½	138½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	96¾	100½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28¾	31
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	42	45
Warren Bros Class C	15½	16½
West Point Manufacturing	45½	48½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty	127½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	37¼	39
Agricultural (3a)	73	78½
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11¾	12¾
American Equitable (1)	17½	19¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	14¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¼	56¼
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (1.6a)	575	600
Camden Fire (1)	20¼	21¾
City of New York (½e)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	51¾	53¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	48¾	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59¾	63¾
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	33½	35½
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17½	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	37¾	39¾
Hanover (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	28¾
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	84¼	87¼
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	37½	40¾
Knickerbocker (½a)	8	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8½	8¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	66½	69¾
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5½	6¾
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	57½	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdm Casualty (1)	24½	26¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27	29¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13½	15¾
North River (1)	22¾	24½
Northeast Insurance	6¾	7¾
Northern (3a)	84½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	14¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	36¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075a)	4¼	4¾
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insur (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fire Marine	70¾	73¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¾
Security (1.40)	34½	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	117½	123
Standard Accident	60	63¾
Travelers (16)	487	502
US Fidelity & Guar (1a)	34¾	36¾
US Fire (2)	47¾	50½
US Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	21¾	23½

a—also extra, or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.74	4.10
Amerex Holding	28.625	29.75
American Business Shares	3.62	3.96
Axe Houghton Fund	14.34	15.42
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.67	105.91
Boston Fund	17.51	18.83
Broad Street Investing	28.84	31.18
Bullock Fund	15.26	16.73
Canadian Investment Fund	3.20	3.80
Century Shares Trust	28.35	30.49
Chemical Fund	9.68	10.45
Christiana Securities Co	2385.00	2465.00
Commodity Corp	8.61	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.00	48.00
Dividend Shares	1.24	1.37
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.76	23.37
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.26	14.24
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.54	19.97
Fund Investors Inc	22.19	24.22
General Capital	33.72	36.26
General Investors Trust	5.48	5.91
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.25	6.88
Low Priced Shares	5.87	6.46
Railroad Shares	3.51	3.87
Railroad Equip Shares	4.15	4.57
Steel Shares	4.31	4.75
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.64	23.27
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.41	S-1	26.37
B-2 ..... 31.81	S-2	14.13
B-3 ..... 19.43	S-3	11.09
B-4 ..... 39.82	S-4	4.96
K-1 ..... 18.64	K-2	22.92
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	26.00	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	10.70	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.83	9.82
Maryland Fund	4.35	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	21.47	23.09
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.61	11.41
Mutual Invest	10.95	11.97
Nation Wide Voting	1.30	1.43
New England Fund	12.68	13.64
New ork Stocks		
Automobile	6.62	7.29
Railroad	5.06	5.58
Railroad Equip	7.16	7.88
Steel	5.94	6.54
Old Colony Tr Asso	21.25	23.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.85	14.89
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.25
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.125
Raiway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.30	3.62
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	91.61	93.47
State Street Invest	41.75	44.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.94
Wellington Fund	16.53	18.16
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.70	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.70	..
Diversified Tr C	3.05	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.73	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.79	5.54
Nation Wide Sec	3.72	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.12	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.78	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.66	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.34	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	..
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	18.70	..
U S Elect Li & Pow "B"	1.78	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	31.75	33.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	24½	25¾
Bank of New York (14)	433	445
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53¾	55¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	103	108
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	103	108
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	103½	107
Chase National (1.40)	39	41
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	47	49¾
Commercial (1.60)	47	49¾
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	20¾	22¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	36¾	37¾
Empire Trust (3)	78	82
First National N Y (80)	1400	1700
Guaranty Trust (12)	323	331
Irving Trust (.60)	15½	16¾
Kings County (80)	1395	1645
Lawyers Trust (1)	38½	41½
Manufacturers Trust (3)	49¾	52¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	51¾	53½
J P Morman	251¼	258½
National City (1)	37¾	39¾
New York Trust (3½)	96¾	100¾
Public (1½)	41¾	44¼
Title Guarantee & Arust	9½	10
United States (80a)	1385	1340

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	80¾	82¾
Merchants National (12)	325	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	52½	57½
National Shawmut (1)	25¼	27
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	14½	16
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	51½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	18¼	19¾
Piper Aircraft	2¾	3¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

Having time-trouble these busy, harried days? Days when there just aren't minutes enough in each hour to go around? Days when you've had to skip reading the paper though you knew you might be missing some vital development which affects you or your business?

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That's why The Wall Street Journal is such a find to men whose reading time is strictly rationed. Even when you have but 12 minutes, you can still keep well informed!

Actually, each issue of The Journal in its entirety is a condensation of the important news of the day and what it means — *a complete daily digest.*

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ONE YEAR 18.00
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 181

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 14, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1944.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9

Grant us the opportunity and we will gladly place our services and facilities at your disposal.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Thoroughly experienced industrial and white-collar workers Keenly interested in development of good employee relations and morale through progressive policies and modern techniques: scientific job evaluation, accurate performance records, impersonalized merit rating and constructive training. Write Box M-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

FRAMES
for Photographs
Individually Styled, Colorful and Decorative. Be sure to see our unusual collection.
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
19 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4113
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—683 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—443 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

Supplies for Preserving
Jars, Good Luck Jar Rubbers, Gulf Wax
Kerr Jars and Lids
Large Enamelled Kettles
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
444 Mass. Ave. Arlington 0114

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 8080
A Service for Every Household

PARkway 7532
(Closed Wed. at 1 p. m. except holiday week.)
Edna Beauty Shop
4197 Washington Street
(Near Rialto Theatre)

BOSTON—West Roxbury

What a Reader of The Christian Science Monitor says:
"I shall get another dress or two at Ross' soon. For several years all my dresses came from there and have been most satisfactory."
DRESSES COATS SUITS
Moderate prices. Alterations free.
ROSS' WEST ROXBURY MFG. CO.
5168 Washington Street

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROC

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co
Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction
JUST ARRIVED
NELLY DON HANDY DANDY APRONS
$1.50 Medium large and extra large sizes.
122 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
439 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 0008, Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TELEPHONE TRO. 2211 BEL. 4500
SAGE'S
We carry many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, including
Burnett's Muffin Mix
Wright's Silver Cream

See the New
Flex-Seal Pressure Canner
7 Quart Capacity
$15.90
HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

DEDHAM

JOSEPH J. CRESPI
Plumbing and Heating
11 EASTERN AVENUE DED. 0130

FALL RIVER

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6662

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Have a Complete Supply of
Lighting Fixtures for the Home
Service Electric Supply Co., Inc.
28 Newton Place Tel. 2748

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

F. A. Lane Company
Fall Suits, Topcoats, Hats and Other Wearables for Men and Boys have arrived
Same Fine Qualities
Same Reasonable Prices
530 MAIN STREET

KORET BAGS
the Smartest Hand Bags
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

DAVID A. ROBERTSON
ESTAB. 1892
JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS
IRVING SQUARE
FRAMINGHAM MASS.

Kerwin's X-Ray Shoe Stores
FRAMINGHAM
Allen's Department Store
NATICK—30 MAIN STREET
Next to Trust Company

KINGSBURY'S
Women's Wearing Apparel
20 Union Avenue, Framingham, Mass.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashion Magazine Styles
COATS — SUITS
DRESSES
NEW YORK SPECIALTY SHOP
89 Merrimack Street

BEEF PORK
LAMB VEAL
Home-Smoked Ham and Bacon
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

Conserve Your Garments
Have them Dry Cleaned at the Individual regularly.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

HINGHAM

Canning and Preserving Time Is Now
We have a fine line of Jars and Accessories
Experts say:
"Fall is best time for lawn seeding and fertilizing — grows quicker and stronger with less weeds."
We have lawn seed with and without clover, also shady spot. Fine qualities.
Winter is approaching—Save fuel and enjoy comfort by installing storm windows. Stock for immediate delivery.
WALSH & PACKARD, Inc.
31 Main Street Hin. 1447

HOLYOKE

THE REAL BABY SHOP
Everything here for the baby up to 10 years old
262 MAPLE STREET

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
Holyoke, Mass.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Come in and see our lovely collection of new and exciting clothes — carefully chosen for you
alvin's INC.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass Ave. Lex. 1499-J
Christmas Cards and Gifts for Servicemen

Bewitching date and smooth suit hats. Formal and casual dresses. Fashion trends in 100% wool suits and coats. Wide color choice.
M. E. BERNARD
French Shop

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1702 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064
Leather Bill Folds
Toiletries—
Developing and Printing
Kemp's Nuts

LOWELL

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman Exchange

LOWELL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-3240, Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality
JEWELRY, GLASS AND SILVER
Trade at
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Their Overseas Christmas depends upon *You*
Mail your gifts between Sept. 15th and Oct. 15th
The BON MARCHE
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
invites you to listen to
POLLY PALMER
Pianist and Fashion Coordinator
WLAW
Mon. thru Friday
10 to 10:15 a. m.

Traditional Quality in FURS at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL

LYNN

CHATHAM
50% Wool—50% Cotton
BLANKETS
Tested for durability and warmth. Very serviceable. Colors: rose, blue, green and cedar.
$7.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

ADAM HATS
$3.45 to $10.00
Hickok all elastic suspenders, $1.50. Glove menders, exceptional values, $1.00 to $2.50.
M. A. Roberts, *Men's Wear*
128 Monroe St., Cor. Washington St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798, Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Symbol of Savings!

Visit GRANTS Today for Dramatic Proof
W. T. GRANT CO.
78 Pleasant Street, Malden

We Are Headquarters for all
Back-to-School Needs
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

Now is the time to buy
YOUR NEW WINTER COAT
Gordon's
183 Pleasant Street Malden

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of LINENS BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

MARLBORO

Bond's Market
"An Excellent Place to Trade"
Meats—Fish—Fruit
Vegetables—Groceries

COAL and COKE
Range and Fuel Oils
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.
Tel. 372—373
191B Main Street, Marlboro

ALLEN'S
Department Store
MARLBOROUGH
FRAMINGHAM
MASS.

LADIES' and MEN'S CLOTHING
RISEBERG'S
MARLBORO MILFORD

ARTHUR C. LAMSON, Inc.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Sporting Goods
120-122 MAIN STREET, MARLBORO

MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 6700

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0402
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M. Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS
GARNISS' MARKETS
163 W. Emerson 463 Franklin

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	L	A	U	D	I	A
H	I	N	■	E	N	D
I	T	S	■	A	D	A
L	■	A	W	N	■	M
D	R	■	I	■	O	■
R	O	D	G	E	R	S
E	V	E	■	E	M	U
N	E	E	D	L	E	S
■	R	■	O	■	R	A
B	■	P	E	T	■	N
I	C	E	■	E	E	N
R	U	E	■	A	R	A
D	E	L	I	L	A	H

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0432

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

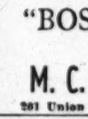
NEW BEDFORD

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL AND ALL FALL FASHIONS

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
Lingerie of Luxury!
Dainty and exquisite Nightgowns and Robes frosted with delectable lace trim. In every beautiful shade women love.

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and 'ICE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase St., Cor. Logan


Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Perry
THE FLORIST
72 Spring Street, Next to Y. W. C. A.
Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 600 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

TABER'S, Inc.
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CENTRAL MARKET and GROCERY
14c and 20c

Headquarters for Canning, Pickling Supplies
Quart Jars, Doz. 73c
Pint Jars, Doz. 63c
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

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"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield
Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

Beloved Books Given Good Gifts Worthy Whole Works
Louis Albion Sloman
14 Neptune Street

NEWTON

FLORENCE E. RAND

HAT SHOPS
Hosiery and Scarves at
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LAS 0034
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
BRA 2082

NEWTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 0626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR YEAR-ROUND COMFORT
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
Inexpensive, will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATES
WE ALSO HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF STORM SASH AND DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Now is the time to act, while materials are available

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE KITCHENWARE
381 Centre Street BIGelow 3072
Prepare now for your winter needs. Weatherstripping, storm windows, oil burner supplies.
Complete Line of Canning Equipment.

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the Centre of Newton Centre
843 Beacon Street

Joan Kenley
Blouses you see on pretty girls the nation over. We have them here in the styles you love.
$2.95 to $4.95
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
Hardware
Visit Our Housewares Department
CARMOTE PAINTS
796 Beacon Street BIG. 4000

NEWTON—West Newton

Head-to-toe Outfitters to Newton Youth
SWEATERS 'N SKIRTS
We have them in all sizes, all colors. Choose your own favorite blend for corridor-talk.
BARRON'S
West Newton Square . . LASell 2300

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

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NOW SHOWING Our
NEW FALL SHOES
WALK-OVERS
190 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
26 Dunham St. Tel. 6996

ARTHUR ROHMAN
Upholstering
900 South St. Dial 5289

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
239 North Street Dial 2-3083

SWIFT
BLAND LARD
3 lbs. 59c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET

QUINCY

VISIT
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Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PREsident 0837

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES SOMERVILLE

MEET Miss Erna Hoffman
Manager of Clear Weave's Somerville Store
Miss Erna Hoffman, Manager of our Somerville store, has been associated with Clear Weave for one year. She is a graduate of the Edward Little High School of Auburn, Maine.
Miss Hoffman will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.

CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
270 ELM STREET SOMERVILLE

TEMPTING QUALITY
Lagging appetites revive when foodstuffs are consistently high in quality and desirability. Star Market prices are money-saving; assortments are varied.
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Somerville

SEE ME ON FIRE
Insurance of Every Description
Harvey E. Frost Co.
200 Franklin Street, Boston
77 Avon Street, Somerville
REMEMBER the Name and Place

Charlotte Harrison
BEAUTY SALON
Razor Blade Hair Shaping
ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS
151 Highland Avenue SOM. 2287
Over Central Theatre

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1811, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 820 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. S. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

REEVE'S MARKET
1071 State Street Phone 2-3197
Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

WALTHAM

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET
The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

WALTHAM (Continued)

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WINTHROP

Ham's CANDIES
Our Assortment of Greeting Cards for All Occasions is Unexcelled.
CENTRE OCE. 0760 Closed Sunday
BEACH OCE. 0057 Closed Monday
HIGHLANDS OCE. 1667 Closed Tuesday

WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
270 Main Street Dial 3-7281

Fall's Own Hats
for the Discriminating Woman. Your hat will be the Keynote of your Costume.
Fabric Hats Made of Your Material
LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4443

Elizabeth Ollis
Expert Hairdressers
Hair Goods Sold
DIAL 4-7233
476 Main St., 3rd Floor, Opp. City Hall

European Classified

APARTMENTS

WEST WORTHING.—Private apartments in best residential district, Melrose Lodge, Wykeham Road.

COAL MERCHANTS

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Co., Ltd.
Turberville Wharf, Southwick
Tel. Southwick 9211
117, Western Rd., Hove, Tel. Hove 1183.

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ACCOUNTANT, secretary, commercial manager, seeks appointment with progressive company, wide experience accountancy, costing, budgetary control, general administration organisation; staff control; Nottingham, Derby or Leicester districts. Write Box W-1915, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TUTORS

COACHING, Examinations, Modern Languages & Latin a specialty. R. O. GERCKE, F. I. L. 53, Woodstock Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 3769.)

England

BATH

For DYEING and DRY CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 128

BIRMINGHAM

TODAY'S WEATHER

However good, there's always "tomorrow" have that old Umbrella reconditioned and be ready for rain.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs Re-covers
11, Bull Street, Birmingham.
94, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

BOURNEMOUTH

DEPRESSION OVER ICELAND

Quite likely. Anyway, let us make your old Umbrella as good as new. Bring it NOW—"weather" or no.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs • Re-covers
79 and 166, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton.

AISH & CO., Ltd.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Winton 2370

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 53 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3288—3289

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL requirements
4, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 2281

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass ironmongery, etc.

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
217, WIMBORNE ROAD, WINTON
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE
and at SALISBURY and BATH.
Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.

MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
662-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE SEAFORD BRIGHTON HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

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DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

Warnes Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster.

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2788

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

CAMBRIDGE

BLUE BARN CAFE
American Proprietor
109, Chesterton Road
Phone 231311 Cambridge
LUNCHES and SUPPERS
12-2 6-8
Always closed on Monday evening.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Smith & Wilson
18 George St. Tel. Croydon 0220
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District (Continued)

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1935

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

TROULANS Ltd.
95, Queen Street, Exeter
Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Courtenay St., Newton Abbot.
Quality and Service. Phone 346
(Also Regent Cafe Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

PLYMOUTH

Come to Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD. TELEPHONE 2241

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
8, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

Specialists in Beauty Culture MAISON MARCELS Ladies' Hairdressers & Wig Making
(Mrs. E. Svensson)
(Late Albert Road Junction)
COURT LANE
E. COSHAM HANTS.
(Only Address)
TELEPHONE COSHAM 75662

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

ENGLAND

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank East
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
3, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder Decorator
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
TEL. 63157

ANTICYCLONE?
Well—as often as not. Better have that old Umbrella made like new right away. New ones are scarce.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
10, Fleet Street, Torquay.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
Old Established Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
37, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
131, High Street, Oxford

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

DEPRESSION OVER ICELAND
Quite likely. Anyway, let us make your old Umbrella as good as new. Bring it NOW—'weather' or no.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.
2, Railway Street, Chatham.

Gentlemen's Outfits, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Tel. 2127 (3 lines)

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

FURTHER OUTLOOK UNSETTLED
Is your Umbrella in good shape? If not, bring it to us and it soon will be. Have it done NOW.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.
3, The Corridor, Bath.

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WEATHER FORECAST
Not available. New Umbrellas are scarce, too. But we can make your old one like new. Bring it along.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
34, High Street, Worcester.
4, St. Peter Street, Hereford.

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

If Jet Propulsion Is Known in the Animal Kingdom?

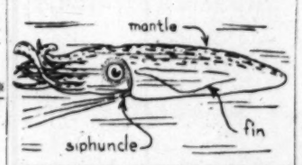
Much interest has been aroused by the Army's announcement that jet propelled planes have been produced for military purposes. This plane is new and, for the most part, secret, but the theory of jet propulsion has long been known.

The world's first steam engine, a toy invented by Hero of Alexandria more than 20 centuries ago, was jet propelled. Sir Isaac Newton invented a carriage to be propelled by a rearward-directed jet of steam from a large boiler on wheels.

Skyrockets are jet propelled. Rotating lawn sprinklers make use of the thrust exerted by a jet of water issuing under pressure from a constricted orifice.

In the animate creation we find that certain cephalopods, such as the octopus and the common squid, employ a very effective and practical form of jet propulsion.

A muscular mantle covers a capacious gill-cavity, and the expansion and contraction of this mantle play a vital role in the swimming locomotion of the squid or octopus. Large fins developed



COMMON SQUID SWIMMING.

from the sides of the mantle also play a part in their locomotion, assisting in keeping their balance.

By the expansion of the mantle, water is drawn into the gill cavity much as we draw air into our lungs by expanding the chest.

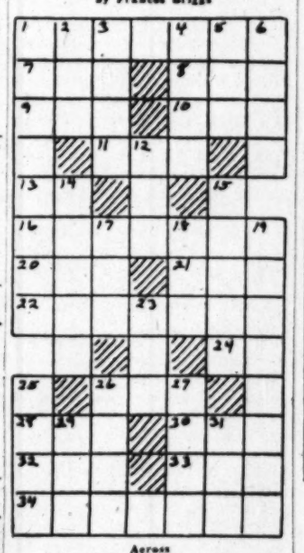
There is a tube called a funnel or siphuncle, under the cephalopod's head. This tube is connected to the gill cavitay and a strong contraction of the mantle forcibly expels water through the siphuncle.

In accordance with one of Newton's famous "laws of motion"—for each action there is an equal and opposite reaction—the backward "kick" of the jet of expelled water propels the creature backward swiftly through the water. By directing the siphuncle opening to one side or another the cephalopod can dart in whatever direction it chooses.

The jet propulsion in a squid or octopus is not continuous, like a skyrocket's zooming climb, but is spasmodic, for the creature must alternately draw water into its gill cavity and then expel that water to provide power for its locomotion.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Mr. and Mrs. David Naughton are principal characters in what play?
7—What Hebrew measure of liquids was between 1 and 2 gallons?
8—Termination.
9—Possessive pronoun.
10—What is a city of Pontotoc Co., Okla.?
11—What is a solitary pointed bristle in flowers and grasses?
13—Dram (abbr).
16—Who wrote music for "A Connecticut Yankee"?
20—First woman.
21—Australian bird.
22—Would you use a needle, pencil, or brush in shirring (pl.)?
24—Who was Egyptian god of the sun?
26—What is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meagles called in "Little Dorrit"?
28—What substance is associated with regelation?
30—Even (poetic).
32—What herb once symbolized grace, repentance, and memory?
33—What is a constellation south of the tail of Scorpion?
34—What operatic character sings the aria "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice"?

Down
1—Of whom did Longfellow say: "In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine"?
2—Kindled.
3—What is one of handle-like projections on the planet Saturn?
4—What do you call the chief or senior of a company or body of men?
5—In what State of U. S. is Vincennes (abbr.)?
6—According to tradition, what role in "As You Like It" was acted by Shakespeare?
12—Periwig is what?
14—What is a pirate ship called?
17—What is an ear shell, or abalone?
17—What river almost encircles Chester, England?
18—Snakelike fish.
19—Who is heroine of a song by Stephen Foster?
23—Female of the antelope is what?
25—What is a chewink?
26—To strip or tear off.
27—What is a small short-necked river duck?
29—What is a word or other signal for beginning an action?
31—Epoch.

(Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"Take your foot out of that door, madam. I'm sold out!"

Today's Quotation

Truth is the trial of itself
And needs no other touch,
And purer than the purest gold,
Refine it ne'er so much.

—Ben Jonson

In Lighter Vein

Amazing

An English lad and an Indian guide were on a camping trip in the States when they came to a trout stream.

"You like fish, huh?" asked the Indian.

"Yes," replied the Englishman briefly.

A year later the English lad again met the Indian.

"How!" said the Indian, raising his hand gravely in welcome.

"Fried," replied the Englishman. —Max Miller in London Opinion.

First Bananas

An airman, home on leave from North Africa, brought some bananas for his child.

Seeing the fruit for the first time, the child exclaimed, "Oh, Daddy! What big yellow beans!"—Peterborough Daily Telegraph.

Daily Anecdote

Exodus Stopped

When Henry Ward Beecher was minister at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, his brother agreed to fill the pulpit on a certain Sunday. The house was packed, but when it was noticed that the regular minister would not preach, many in the audience rose to leave. "Father Tom," as the other Beecher was known, assumed command of the situation and announced: "All those who came to worship Henry Ward Beecher this morning may depart at this time. The rest will stay to worship God." The exodus ceased, it is said.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill Drake

"It looks like we'll have to keep Junior away from that fighter base."

Brevities

We are often told that good soldiers grouse about their chow. When demobilization day comes, however, Friend Wife will take immediate steps to see that her ex-G. I. drops these silly Army notions.

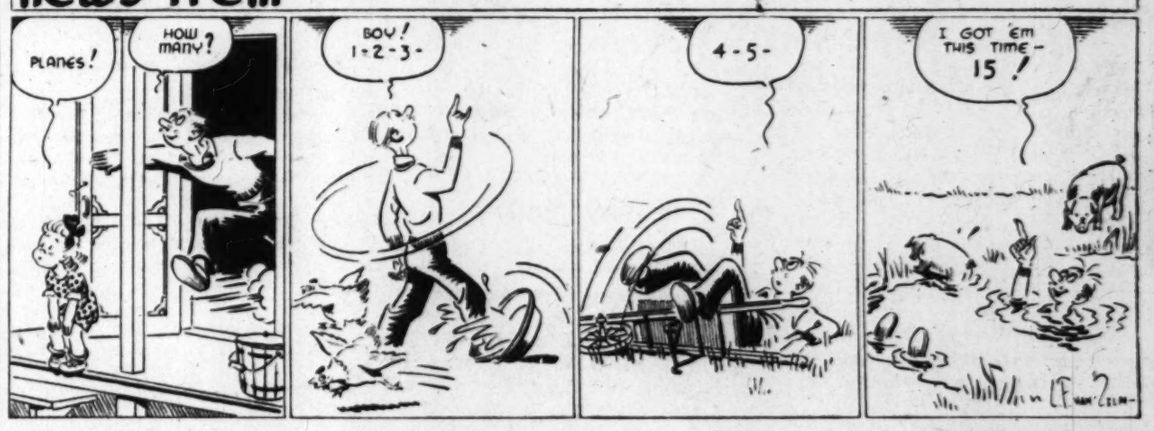
A moving picture actor who began his career at the age of 11 days in a supporting role in "Gone With the Wind" has now retired at the age of five. We look forward to his memoirs and his views on what's wrong with American drama.—Des Moines Register.

Tomorrow's Traffic Problem: How to control those jeeps that will be hopping about the community. Or didn't you want one?

A four years' accumulation of news is breaking now in Paris. Naturally we are dying to know if Chanel, the perfume king, ever got out a No. 5.—Detroit News.

Yelling at the right places appears to be oratory to some political speakers.

NEWS ITEM— PERSISTENT RASCAL



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Flash—False Alarm Again* By Le Pelley

HEY... POP.... HAVE YOU HEARD THE GOOD NEWS ON THE RADIO !!
IS THE WAR IN EUROPE OVER ??
WELL...ER... NO, DAD.. IT'S JUST THAT SNAPPY-CRACKY CEREAL HAS A NEW FREE OFFER..
DON'T BE MAD, POP— EVERY TIME I SAY SOMETHING, YOU THINK THE WAR IS OVER—

The Taffles—*Brilliant Retort* By Palmer

FINE THING! THERE'S NOT ONE SIZE TAG ON ANY OF FROLIC'S DRESSES
JUST WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN MY CLOSET ?
OH— HA HA
IS THIS YOUR CLOSET? HA HA HA HA HA

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And DON'T Put It Off!* By Rodgers

Today I heard a voice on the radio say something about Christmas presents—
"Hey! You're a little early, aren't you?" I barked—
Then the voice went on to explain it was talking about presents for our soldiers overseas—
Just in case you didn't hear that program—
You'd better get busy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lacking Polish* By The Hagers

GOOD-MORNING! GOO-OOD-MORNING! COULD I HAVE A MINUTE OF YOUR TIME, SIR?
I WANT TO SHINE UP YOUR OLD MAHOGANY TABLE WITH OUR SUPER DUPER PATENTED PATINA REMOVER.
OH-OH! I'VE USED THE WRONG SAMPLE! THAT'S OUR EMERY MEMORY.
YOU'VE RUNG THE BELL—THE ONE THAT SAYS "NO SALE"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Oriental Pincers

One of Navy Secretary Forrestal's favorite warnings about these big actions in the Pacific is that they are "incidents, not finalities."

That must be said even of the recent strikes of Admiral Halsey's forces at Japanese shipping and air defenses in the waters adjacent to Mindanao, and of the landings on Palau and Morotai. But this is not in any way to minimize these events.

For they mean that air cover for the Philippines is being reduced, that Japanese shipping is being both sunk and driven to longer and more hazardous routes in carrying essential raw materials from booty in the South to the islands of Nippon. They mean, in the instance of Morotai, that General MacArthur is advancing steadily, and directly, towards his goal of a return to the Philippines. And in the case of Palau it means that Admiral Nimitz is seizing a Japanese bastion that threatened both the flank of MacArthur's route to the Philippines and Nimitz's highway from Saipan.

Consider that Palau is 1,000 miles further from Pearl Harbor than is Tokyo, that it has long been a fortified Japanese mandate, that as early as last April, and intermittently since, the American forces were finding as many as 25 Japanese ships to sink there, and something of the significance of Palau can be grasped.

Naturally, these events in the Pacific, occurring as Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt confer at Quebec, stimulate questions as to what is coming next in the war in the Orient. We do not know precisely, but the news that the Japanese garrison at Tenchung has been eliminated, suggests that the way is now open for linking the new Ledo Road to the old Burma Road, pushing a little further ajar this crack in the blockade.

The pincers on the Japanese in the south, one arm coming from Burma, the other from the Philippines and the sea, are beginning to take shape.

"This Happy Breed of Men"

Have the English changed much since September, 1939? One by one they have relinquished, without a murmur, cherished practices and institutions. They have permitted cockney youngsters to overrun stately country mansions. They have taken up seriously the leveling of enrollment at famous "public" schools. They have even submitted to restrictions on bath water.

Let their friends, however, rest assured. There is no fundamental and alarming change. They are not going to give up cricket! From Normandy comes the comforting news of troops playing the traditional game, with an entrenching tool for bat, a tin can for ball, and chunks of stone for wickets.

We affectionately preserve in our files the biographical sketch of an Englishman of our acquaintance who wished, for the most worthy purposes, to make a good impression on his American friends. He made no special point of his classical record at Cambridge, or the fact that he had held an important post with Lord Kitchener in the Ministry of Munitions during World War I. But he did make a modest point of the achievement of "211 runs at cricket in 1892 at Lord's Ground in London."

The Great Seal of the U. S.

We are indebted to the Congressional Digest for some information about the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States. The obverse is familiar enough, of course, being the eagle, clutching an olive branch in one talon and 13 arrows in the other. The motto is E Pluribus Unum, "out of many, one."

But the reverse side (which can be seen on doliar bills) is less familiar. It consists of a pyramid, unfinished. "In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory proper."

Over the eye appears the Latin, "Annuit Coeptis" which is literally: "He (God) has favored our undertaking." Charles Thomson, secretary to the Continental Congress, explained that the pyramid signified strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto, "allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favour of the American cause."

Under the pyramid is the motto, "Novus Ordo Seclorum," or "A New Order of the Ages."

It may please some Americans to learn they have a prior right to the "New Order," for the date is plainly given: MDCCLXXVI, or simply, 1776.

Prepared Against the Storm

New England took its second hurricane in six years in Yankee stride. The lessons of 1938 were turned to good account in the organization of protective measures. Storm warnings for the most part were soberly heeded.

A few people, it is true, could be observed indulging the human propensity for dramatizing their experiences; a tendency by radio announcers and newspapers to recall the excitement of 1938 may have contributed to panicky feelings among the more impressionable. But on the whole the storm, which was described in advance as more violent than the hurricane that six years ago gave New England an experience it had not known in a century, was preceded by businesslike organization and calm, prayerful mental preparation.

It is significant that not a single loss of human life was reported in New England as due to the storm. While damage to property, and especially to crops, is presently estimated in big figures, it may well be that these will be modified when the facts are known, and serious appraisal of the effects of the storm takes the place of efforts to build it up into the biggest possible story.

The hurricane was, of course, a coastal affair, by no means confined to New England. But the strangeness of tropical storms in the northeast corner of the United States has tended to add to the concern with which inhabitants view their approach. The confidence resulting from the manner in which this hurricane was met will doubtless reduce fears of such disturbances, and the ability to deal with the storms will proportionately increase.

Military Matters

It is no wonder that Governor Dewey's advisers feel that he is unfairly handicapped by the Commander-in-Chief activities of his opponent. They have a current illustration in the publicity attendant on the Quebec conference. But they appear less wise in urging the Governor to make statements on military matters than in the original plan to accent the next Administration's peacetime problems and Mr. Dewey's ideas for handling them.

One of the most unfortunate things that could happen in connection with the election would be for military affairs to become a football of politics. Governor Dewey emphasized this in his acceptance speech when he said:

> The military conduct of the war is outside this campaign. It is and must remain completely out of politics. General Marshall and Admiral King are doing a superb job. . . . A change in administration next January cannot and will not involve any change in the military conduct of the war.

That position was widely applauded, and Governor Dewey's friends must hope that it will not again be weakened as it appeared to be by his statement about General MacArthur in connection with the choice of an over-all commander for Allied operations in the Pacific. The fame of the General, who became a national hero by his defense of the Philippines, has been used by political groups, especially by isolationists and those who wanted to center America's war effort against Japan rather than Germany. They tried to make him a Presidential candidate, building on his unconcealed dissatisfaction with the allocation of forces.

Now the headlines are full of Governor Dewey's statement that since General MacArthur is "no longer a political threat to Mr. Roosevelt," his talents "should be given greater scope and recognition." This implication that General MacArthur has been held down for political reasons seems to draw Governor Dewey into the camp of those who have tried to make political medicine with the military conduct of the war. It is a serious charge, which strikes at public confidence in General Marshall and Admiral King as well as at the President. This is especially unfortunate, because those best informed in Washington are convinced that professional military and naval judgment has been the prime factor in the MacArthur situation.

Governor Dewey has every reason to center his campaign on non-military affairs. He has been making effective progress with his attacks on bureaucratic bungling and his insistence on the importance of effective peacetime government. Millions of Americans feel the war is being well handled, but believe that Governor Dewey's program for full production and full employment promises far more than the New Deal. There the Governor is on sound ground. We trust his advisers will not again pull him off it.

More Stepping Stones

Our Readers Say—

Would End Electoral College

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I propose an amendment to the Constitution that would eliminate the outmoded, undemocratic electoral college and place the election of all national officers in the hands of the people. As a corollary to the foregoing, would not the elimination of State lines [for such elections] be safer, less expensive, more unifying than the present setup?

Your sane reaction to so many major problems leads me to wonder why you cannot take a leading role in educating the Negro to an appreciation of his fate. How many centuries of living in Africa would have given the race a Booker Washington, a Marian Anderson, a Paul Robeson? The best part of our country, geographically, was turned into a nursery for that race.

Some of the Negroes might wake to a racial height far more desirable than the clamor of equality. They might achieve true superiority by studying their history as a race, knowing the facts, and co-operating fully with the best interests of humanity—which, of course, means degradation for none, opportunity for all.

MARGARET F. INGRAM

Forest Hills, N. Y.

"Why Discriminate?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to your editorial entitled "Why Discriminate?" I think I can say something that needs very much to be heeded.

Having lived on the Pacific Coast all of my life, I have found the Japanese to be untrustworthy. The German prisoners of war on Massachusetts farms would be under guards closely watched no doubt and would be deported at the end of the war. The Japanese who are settling all over the country now, are so-called citizens.

There are probably a few Japanese here who are not inimical to American principles, but the number, as I believe by all my experiences with the Japanese, is so small as to be practically negligible.

The look of triumph and joy on the faces of Japanese school children about the time of the Pearl Harbor incident left me in no doubt as to their "loyalty" to Japan. A Junior College teacher, a class friend of mine, found great treachery among Japanese young people in her class.

Los Angeles — MYRTLE DUNN

Not a Hillbilly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hate to spoil a good story. With regard to Mr. Strout's story about Cordell Hull, Mr. Hull's father was not a rich man, but he was prosperous and gave Cordell all the advantages this part of the country afforded. The early settlers built log houses on the land the Government paid them as Revolutionary soldiers and the next generation weatherboarded them. One of the old houses with its hand-hewn floor and beam ceilings, roof put on with pegs, still stands on land that has never been out of the family of my mother-in-law since the original grant. Perhaps Mr. Hull was born in one of these.

Mr. Hull is not a hillbilly. He was born in middle Tennessee. The mountains are in East Tennessee, where the hillbillies are supposed to have come from, but where as a matter of fact purest strains of English are to be found.

About a hundred years ago my husband's father rode his horse from his home in southern Alabama to Knoxville and spent four years in school, and from there went on to finish at the Union Theological Seminary in New York. About that time or a little earlier the furniture for other relatives was being floated down the Cumberland on rafts.

Hardships brought out the best in all the pioneers. The fact that one came from an early settled part of the country gives no real superiority over his neighbor.

Nashville, Tenn. — JANE BRANTLY.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

G. O. P. Rural Hopes

The Wide Horizon

Editorial Research Reports

Just as the Democrats count upon the Solid South as a bedrock foundation in the 1944 campaign, the Republicans are counting upon all the predominantly rural States east of the Rocky Mountains as safe for the G. O. P. Seven of the ten States carried by Willkie in 1940 fall in this category—Maine, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. Of the other three Willkie States in 1940, two are classified in the 1940 census as about half rural, half urban—Colorado and Indiana. Only one is predominantly industrial—Michigan.

All the rural States carried by Roosevelt in 1940 are in the South or the Rocky Mountains. Six non-Southern States carried by Roosevelt in 1940 are listed as half rural, half urban — Delaware, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Washington, and Oregon.

* * *

The 1940 census lists a dozen States, all of them outside of the South, as having 56 per cent or more of their population as urban. These twelve account for 235 votes in the Electoral College, 21 short of the majority necessary to elect. Hence the importance of the farm vote or the rural vote (the rural non-farm population is almost as large as the rural farm population) in the election next November.

In the elections for Congress in 1942, the Republican Party carried more States than in the election for President in 1940. The G. O. P. retained all its States of 1940 (in Colorado a Democratic Senator was elected for an unexpired term, but by a narrow margin, whereas a Republican Senator was elected for a full term by a large majority, and the total Republican vote for members of the House was much larger than the total Democratic vote). In addition, the G. O. P. won Senatorial elections or had the better of House elections in the following States which had voted for Roosevelt in 1940—Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

These 15 States, together with the 10 States which Willkie carried in 1940, have a total of 274 electoral votes—8 more than necessary to elect a President.

* * *

The rub in using the 1942 figures as a basis for estimating the 1944 results is, of course, the fact of large population shifts—into the armed forces or into industry. In general, the rural States show a loss of population as compared with the urban or the rural-urban States.

Mirror of World Opinion

Parentheses of Victory

More than welcome military intelligence is the news that Livorno (Leghorn) has fallen. It is welcome relief to hurrying eyes that have undergone parenthetical delays over a period of days.

Not that the bilingual concern and unsolicited helpfulness of the dispatches are over. By no means. Praha (Prague), Aachen (Aix la Chapelle), Koeln (Cologne), Muenchen (Munich) are still to come. In fact, the European map offers increasing parenthetical possibilities to considerate correspondents as the parentheses of military force close tighter around Festung Europa (the European Fortress).

Let them, then, have their double-talk without restraint. Parenthetically or otherwise, we will settle any day for Berlin (Berlin).—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Headlines

Two headlines in one edition of The News:

PATTON OPENS NEW PUSH

* * * * * *

STRIKE CLOSES BRIGGS PLANT

No comment.—*Detroit News.*

Campaign Report

An Intimate Message From the Dewey Campaign Train

By Roscoe Drummond

SHERIDAN, WYO.

The first week of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's political trek to the Pacific Coast has clearly demonstrated that the Republican nominee, too, is not campaigning "in the usual sense."

The war is imposing many compromises on traditional campaign practices and Mr. Dewey seems to be adapting his approach to these wartime necessities with facility.

There are at least five points at which Mr. Dewey's present tour stands out as different.

Almost all political ballyhoo has been deliberately ruled out. Nothing like old-fashioned prewar barnstorming is permitted.

Except for scheduled stopovers, where the nominee is to participate in conferences or deliver major speeches, the campaign train is crossing the country almost incognito.

There are no impromptu rear-platform addresses and no advance notice of the route the train is taking, and little opportunity is given for crowds to gather. This is all right with Mr. Dewey. He remembers that Al Smith and Wendell Willkie got the crowds and lost the elections.

Apart from his carefully spaced radio speeches, Governor Dewey is not addressing himself to the voters. He is addressing himself to Republican leaders in each State who can be most influential in reaching the voters and getting them to the polls.

Officially, this campaign train isn't even called a Dewey Special; no political poster, no pictures of the candidate adorn it. Whenever necessary, it is identified inconspicuously as the "Republican National Committee Extra" and our press credentials do not bear the name of Dewey. We have one orange-colored badge which reads "Republican National Committee Trip."

But Mr. Dewey is busy at his work. A typical day in a very sizable city finds him devoting himself to at least eight half-hour conferences. Here is a representative schedule:

10 a. m. Arrives at Midwestern city.

11 to 11:30. Press conference primarily to give local newspapermen opportunity to meet and question him. Quiet conference with spokesmen of veterans' and servicemen's organizations.

12:30. Conference with Negro leaders.

1 to 2:30. Luncheon with state and county Republican workers.

2:30. Conference with farm leaders.

3:30. Conference with businessmen.

4:30. Conference with editors and publishers of local daily and weekly newspapers.

6. Leave for train.

Aboard the train, Mr. Dewey discusses the day's activities and information with his aides, prepares memoranda for Herbert Brownell, National Campaign Manager, in New York, and works on future speeches.

Despite the fact that there are 78 political reporters, radiomen, and photographers traveling with the Republican nominee on this trip, Mr. Dewey is having a hard time competing with the war in the news and headlines. On the average, local newspapers appear to be giving the news of the campaign less than 15 per cent the emphasis they normally do.

I have not seen a newspaper which gave even a major political speech first place on the front page. Rarely does Mr. Dewey get more than a one- or two-column head. The war gets the big banner line.

We are traveling on a comfortable, well-appointed twelve-car special. The rear car, the David Livingstone, is reserved for Governor and Mrs. Dewey, Secretary Paul Lockwood, and Detective Frank Hnida. It has four bedrooms, a small dining room and a lounge. The next car is used by the research staff, headed by Elliott V. Bell, and his assistants. Then come a parlor car for conferences, a working pressroom car, a sleeping car for the Republican National Committee staff, headed by Secretary Harold G. Mason, and four sleeping cars for the press. The head two cars are occupied by the railroad officials and staff and baggage, dark room, lights, and supplies.

Thus far, the tone of the Republican campaign is subdued, reflecting the Nation's great preoccupation with the war. Its accent is on efficient, orderly arrangements and its purpose seems to be as much to bring out the maximum Republican vote as to influence people how to vote. Mr. Dewey is working quietly and persistently to bring about the honorable retirement of what he brands a tired Administration.

When Europe Is Liberated

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Newspaper dispatches from France, ever since D plus 3 or 4, have revealed rather startling instances of normality and well-being among the liberated peoples. Many people, in the snug security of the United States, have concluded that conditions under the Nazis couldn't have been so very bad after all. This delusion should be exploded.

A distinguished Dutchman visited our office yesterday. He was a man of great poise, restraint, and philosophical good humor. We said to him:

"What have been the effects of the occupation upon your people? Were there many executions? Have many been lost?"

He replied, "Let me tell you what happened in our family. It is quite a small family. My oldest son is in a work camp in Germany. I have not heard from him for a long time. My sister's son went underground and left for England many months ago. He has not been heard from, and is presumed lost. Another sister married a man whom she thought to be an upright Dutch citizen. He turned out to be a Nazi. When she sought to leave him, she was sent to a concentration camp where we were notified she died within ten days. Another sister is in Java. She has not been heard from since the Japanese invaded. That is the story of our family. It is also the story, possibly less than the story, of nearly all Dutch families."

The news dispatches have also revealed something of the physical tortures which the Nazis inflicted upon many of their captives in the great capitals and nations of western Europe. The accounts from the Paris Gestapo torture chambers are quite as horrible as the penalties inflicted upon Jews or Social Democrats in the well known camps within Germany. We have recently had all too graphic and substantiated news dispatches about the barbarism of the camps in eastern Poland. Things have happened which no man in 1930 would have believed could ever again take place upon this planet.

And so when we see the news photographs of beaming, possibly even chubby, folk in the streets of Paris or Brussels, we must remember that they are survivors and that behind each one of them masked beneath the intense and wonderful joy of liberation lies the story of deep and dark tragedy.

News accounts also say some of the European peoples seem able to look after themselves and that the UNRRA officials in England are not quite sure whether their relief will be needed in all areas. Again these reports should not be taken to mean too much. The bare statistics of European food supplies will readily reveal the shortages that cannot be overcome by any sort of pluck and enthusiasm at the hour of liberation. There is in addition the vast problem of refugees, the people known as "stateless persons," or "D. P.'s," meaning displaced persons. Indeed, the relief officials expect that soon some 80 million people in Europe will all start walking home!

The fact is that while a remarkable and thrilling degree of self-help is apparently going to be manifested in western Europe, there still remains a problem in magnitude second only to the logistics of war itself. That problem covers the first year or two of postwar readjustment. In central and eastern Europe it will be much more difficult still. It should bring out the finest qualities as it often did in the relief efforts following the last war. The problems that Herbert Hoover so ably solved in Belgium and in Russia are multiplied manyfold in what we now face.

The explanation of the smiling, bonny faces that our soldiers and correspondents have encountered and told us about is moral or spiritual, not physical or material. These people have experienced the inexpressible lift of liberation. Worse than German tortures, worse than hunger, was the crushing moral burden of being slaves. When the shackles are suddenly struck off, man is exalted in a moment of glorious gratitude. He then faces the long problem of basic recovery—a recovery sure and certain because the light has come once more.

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